The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

Sixty Miscellaneous Bills Rushed Through the Senate.

Passage of a Bill Abolishing the Supervisors.

The Underground Railroad Measures.

The Assembly Again Carried by Eries.

The Political Reform Council on Sectarian Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.

The Senate opened this morning with sixty bills, engrossed and ready for a third reading. They were put through with railroad speed, and, if the Governor maintains his usual watchfulness to the end of the session, many of them will probably be returned with a veto. Those of most importance to New-York were Mr. TWEED's bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors, and a bill to construct a new Police Court-house in the Third Judicial District. Mr. TWEED got unanimous consent to have the Supervisors' bill reported complete from the Committee on Municipal Affairs and placed among the third readings. The bill, if passed, terminates the existence of the present Board of Supervisors on the first day of July next, and transfers its duties to the new Board of Aldermen to be elected in May, in conjunction with the Mayor and Recorder. Neither the Aldermen nor Mayor nor Recorder are to receive any additional compensation for their services as Supervisors, but the Clerks and subordinates of the old Board are to hold over under the new, subject to removal only for cause. Mr. TWEED explained the character of the bill, and said it had been framed in accordance with the suggestions of leading men of both parties. It passed the Senate without opposition and was immediately sent down to the Assembly, where it passed by a vote of 81 yeas to 31 nays. Those who voted against it did so on the ground that they had not been offered an opportunity to read the bill. The new Court-house bill provides for the construction by Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of a new Police Court-house in the vicinity of Jefferson Market, at an expense not to exceed $100,000.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

The Arcade and Pneumatic Railroad bills were made the special order in the Senate this morning, but the third reading of bills occupied so much of the morning session that they were not reached, and will go over till to-morrow. The leading opponents of the Arcade Road is A. T. STEWART, who has for years opposed any and every project for a railroad in Broadway, either underground, elevated, or surface. On the other hand, there are petitions here from STODDARD, TILESTON & CO. and 3,000 others, owners and lessees of property on Broadway; from JOS. POGG and 250 others; from H. B. CHAPLIN and 1,700 others; from DRAKE BROTHERS and 1,200 others; from WM. T. COLEMAN and 800 others, and from PETER COOPER and 1,000 others—all asking for the passage of the Arcade bill.

MAYOR'S FUNDING BILL.

Gov. SEYMOUR is here urging the passage of Mr. HAVEN's Canal Funding bill as the best policy for the State to pursue with reference to the canals.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL QUESTION.

A convention of the "council of political reform" is in session here to-day, at Tweddle Hall, to give expression to their views on the question of appropriating money to the support of sectarian schools. An address and resolutions were adopted and an invitation was sent to both Houses of the Legislature to attend the session of the Council this evening. No action has yet been taken on either the Senate or House bill to abolish the law of last year, and it is understood that now the issue is to be made on the new tax levy, by moving to insert a clause abolishing section 10 of last year's levy. If a direct vote can be had on the question the section will be abolished by a large majority of both Houses, but there is a disposition among the Democracy to evade the issue if possible.

MAYOR HALL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor HALL's appointments under the new charter continue to be discussed pro and con by members. It is conceded on all sides that the Park, Dock, and Charities and, Correction Commissions are unexceptionable. The Republicans express themselves satisfied with all the commissions so far as their party is represented, and say that, if there are any "shaky" third-rate politicians to be found on the commissions, the Democracy are responsible for them, and not they. The "Young Democracy" "turn up their noses at the whole list. One of them said this morning that, out of the five members of the Assembly to be found on the commissions, no less than three had to be "counted in" last Fall, or they would not now be misrepresenting the City in the Legislature. Allowance is made for the Mayor on the ground that he was more or less hampered by bargains made here which he was compelled to carry out. The curious proclamation of the Mayor that accompanied his appointments excites even more comment than the appointments themselves. It is regarded as a striking illustration of the evil habit that lawyers have of taking when they have nothing to say, or when it would be better to say nothing.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following appointments: Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat—Clarkson Crolius, Jeremiah Briggs, John B. Stafford, Lamuel H. Hopkins, Daniel L. Clawson, James R. Robinson, and Abram H. Wood. S.

Wharfage and Dockage in New-York and Brooklyn—Erie Again Carries the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—At the evening session of the Assembly a bill was passed increasing the rates of wharfage fifty per cent in New-York and Brooklyn, canal-boats excepted. The New-York Tax levies will be reported as amended to-morrow or next day. Mr. HEWIT is here, in behalf of the Citizens' Association, to look after the interests of tax payers.

THE ERIE BILL.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads will take a vote on reporting the Erie Directors' repeal at their next session to-morrow. It is not likely to be reported. The stolen money in the hands of the Erie Directors, which has corrupted two Legislatures, is not likely to fall with the third. All interests must succumb to Erie. Even the canals owned by the State must be assailed. If Erie demands it, TOM FIELDS de-night moved and carried a reconsideration of the concurrent resolution which passed the Assembly on Saturday, and had previously passed the Senate, authorizing the Canal Board to reduce tolls so as to compete with Erie. With TWEED as one of its directors enthroned in the Senate, and, since his triumph in the charter war, omnipotent in both Houses, with an Executive who is in close rest, and with a corruption fund later enough to purchase any or all of the Committees of the Legislature, the Erie corporation can defy public opinion, and scan its dupes at the simpletons whom it has robbed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12.

Mr. TWEED reported, complete a bill constituting a new Board of Supervisors in New-York, which was ordered to a third reading. It makes the Board of Aldermen Supervisors, as heretofore.

The following bills were passed:

Making appropriations for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal; the bill appropriates $2,000,000 to pay the expenses of the work relative to locks, &c.; providing for the appointment of Jurors in Kings County, filling the place of missing; incorporating the Brooklyn Library Fund Association; incorporating the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D.; the Senate bill to constitute a new Board of Supervisors for the County of New-York—ayes 19, nays 10.

The following were introduced:

Reorganizing the Board of Regents; amending the Life Insurance Company Incorporation act.

The following were reported:

Making provision for the disposition of cases of contempt made in the Legislature; amending the charter of the German Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn; authorizing the Nassau Railroad Company and Atlantic Company to construct a branch and consolidate with other roads; the Wallabout (Brooklyn) Improvement bill.

The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock.

The following bills were passed:

To regulate the rates of wharfage and dockage in the City of New-York; authorizing the sale in relation to the investment of railroad sinking funds of municipal corporations; improving Union avenue, Brooklyn; to provide for the payment of bonds issued by towns, villages or municipal corporations.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Meeting of the State Council at Albany—Action on Political Corruption—The Sectarian School Question—Important Address.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—At the meeting of the Council for Political Reform today the Committee on Political Corruption submitted a report. Mr. BLEECKER called for a division of the question on the adoption of the report. The first and second resolutions were adopted with some verbal amendments, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the dangers which threaten our civil institutions arise largely from political corruption, and we ought to unite earnestly in endeavoring to secure honesty, purchase and virtue in the use of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That we will urge upon all good citizens of the State the necessity of attending the caucuses and primary meetings of their respective parties, for the purpose of defeating corruption and bribery of whatever form.

The third resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Organization, reads as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of councils of political reform in all the towns and wards of the State, in order to accomplish the above purposes.

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on Endowment and Support by the State of Sectarian Schools and Institutions, presented a long report, which was read.

The report opens with some general remarks on the "Divine Right" and the "Popular Right" theories of government, the former of which it explains claims that the Almighty has chosen a select few, and given them the right to rule over many, and the latter takes the opposite view, and is that which we employ; and then quotes at considerable length from the works of leading publicists and writers of America, including WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JOHN JAY, Chancellor KENT, MILTON, Lord BROUGHAM, HORACE MANN, and others, in support of the doctrine that education is essential to the intelligent exercise of the sovereignty of the people, and to the preservation of our free and tolerant Government, and of the American idea that the State owes an education to all its children as an obligation, and not a charity, and each child has a right to demand from the State a generous and unsectarian education, such as shall fit him to be a citizen of a free and tolerant republic. The Committee then go on to say that since 1867 this obligation has been recognized and fulfilled by this State. All property subject to taxation is taxed for the common schools, and the money distributed according to the number of children; the accumulations of the wealth of the Metropolis, drawn from every corner of the State, helps support primary schools in the poorest and least-favored towns. In every country where the State assumes this obligation, intelligence and prosperity increase; while on the other hand, in every country where sectarian schemes have been left to the Church or to voluntary contributions, as in Italy, Spain and Mexico, ignorance, bigotry and oppression, political and religious, degradation, poverty and misery among the masses, prevail. Years ago we had sectarian schools in New York City, and boys of the schools of one sect annued the boys of another sect, and fought them. Boys soon become men, and prejudices of the school soon become ruling principles of manhood. Germany at one time had only sectarian schools and she reaped a full harvest of sectarian jealousies and thorns in a terrible thirty years' religious war. The founders of our Government guarded us effectually from religious wars, by excluding any distinctive form of religion entirely from affairs of State. We cannot yield one jot or tittle to the demand for the abolition of our system of free non-sectarian common schools, and the substitution of the sectarian charity system of Italy; or submit to the existing vestige of it before this revolution which the granting of money to support their Church schools would be, for these demands, involve a principle so essential and vital; the union of Church and State; and it is a fundamental principle of our whole system of politics that Church and State, united or separate, in principle incorporated into our National Constitution, and also into every one of our State Constitutions. The Committee find by investigation that in New-York City alone more than half a million of dollars annually of the public money is abstracted from the City Treasury and given to certain churches; and Church and sectarian schools; thus uniting Church and State, and making the State support the Church. Beside this they find that a single sect has obtained from the City Government more than three millions of dollars' worth of public property, and applied it to sectarian uses. These startling discoveries show that a new, a foreign, a despotic, a destructive principle has crept into our legislation, State and municipal; a principle so fatally poisonous that unless speedily uprooted it will soon reach every town, destroy our free common schools, control legislative bodies, establish a State Church, and bring upon us the ignorance, corruption and alternate anarchy and despotism with which it has cursed Italy, Spain and Mexico. They therefore conclude that to save our State from that we must first demand the repeal of all State laws appropriating or authorizing the appropriation of public money to sectarian uses. Second, to secure the future we must adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the State so as to prohibit any such legislation by town, city or State. Then follow resolutions protesting against the appropriation of public money or property by town, city, State or national authorities for the endowment of churches and convents, sectarian schools and institutions; calling for a repeal of the section in the New-York Tax law approppriating money for that purpose, and that an amendment of the Constitution is imperatively demanded which will forbid such appropriations; and that direct and immediate efforts for the preservation of our free public schools shall be a special object of our State organization for political reform.

Mr. KENT wanted some corrections made in the report. He thought the amount stated as appropriated to certain sectarian schools too small, and desired the report amended in this and other particulars. He wanted the names of those Senators and Assemblymen who voted for those appropriations recorded in the reports.

Mr. PEETTENGIT thought the gentleman had uttered the sentiment of every man who had the prosperity of the country at heart. He considered the report defective in its effect upon the community. It had been intimated that the Catholics were not only entitled to our respect, but nothing should be done to abridge their privileges. But when that Church claims such predominance as it has done, it should forfeit all rights to our respect. The Church of Rome asserts that they will give their votes to the party that will do the most to perpetuate its power. The time is past when our mouths are to be fettered and ourselves delivered over to a political hierarchy. The Council is over-cautious at this stage of the report. Our liberties will be stripped from us if we do not act. He hoped that every member of the council had come free from denominational prejudices and prepared to grapple as a whole against the designs of the Catholics. Mr. PETTENGIT spoke briefly but eloquently of the encroachments of the hierarchy and the dangers which environ us from this source.

The Council here took a recess.

WASHINGTON.

A Dull Day in Congress—The Georgia Bill in the Senate—Work in Committee—The Trouble in Tennessee—Position of the Pending Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The sum total of business in Congress today was very small. Soon after the meeting of the House, the Special Committee of the Elections Committee, which have the Louisiana cases in charge, reported the case of HUNT vs. SHELDON, and moved its immediate consideration, which involved the postponement of the Tariff bill. Gen. SCHENCK opposed this delay, but the motion was carried by a large majority, the Southern members sympathizing with the unrepresented condition of Louisiana very heartily. So the whole day was spent in debate on this case, and not a particle of work was done. The Committee of Ways and Means were on their oars, and the overworked Chairman, Gen. SCHENCK, was even allowed to take a quiet nap in his committee-room without being disturbed. His endurance under all the pressure of labor and the assaults of special interests of the country, which go to him for more protection, is wonderful. The election case will probably reach a vote to-morrow. It is the initial case of the whole five from Louisiana, and its decision will probably indicate the fate of the rest. Mr. SHELDON, in this case, is the Republican member, and occupies the seat. He is the only member yet admitted from that State. The general ground on which the case is placed is the fraud, intimidation, and violence in the election. It is very doubtful how these cases will be decided. The State had better continue unrepresented than that the dangerous principle should be adopted that where an election is vitiated by violence and intimidation, the man receiving the smallest number of votes should be admitted. The Elections Committee have four other cases ready to follow when these are concluded, though they are not likely to take precedence of the tariff.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate proceedings to-day, although they were mainly in reference to Georgia, were very dull and uninteresting. There was quite a fight as to the order of business at the expiration of the morning hour. The friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill urged that that measure be taken up and that Georgia be laid aside until it was finished. The railroad had so much strength that it failed by only one vote. Senator TIPTON then made a speech in favor of the Bingham amendment, which was attentively listened to, and which was pronounced a very creditable argument. Mr. HOWE followed, and talked for two or three hours, and was succeeded by Mr. MORTON, who came to the rescue of the Democracy. Mr. MORTON expected to be able to obtain the floor today, but was unable owing to the length at which Mr. HOWE spoke. GARRETT DAVIS, also, has planned his wings for the occasion and will make the usual speech before the vote is taken. There is very little doubt that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out, and the desire is universal that the entire question may be disposed of to-morrow, but the disposition to talk is so strong that so devoutly wished for a result is hardly to be expected.

THE TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.

Gov. SENTER was before the House Committee on Reconstruction today in reference to the troubles in Tennessee and the political condition of that State. He stated to the Committee that between the months of November, 1869, and January, 1870, he offered $65,000 reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of murders in the State, and that of this amount only $900 was claimed and paid. It appears that no reward offered was higher than $800, which would make 113 murders in three months and only one conviction.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The House Committee on Commerce heard an argument today from Mr. GANO, President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in favor of widening and deepening the Louisville Canal. He showed that the General Government has more than realized the money it expended on this work by actual payment into the Treasury, and maintained that if the Government shall now advance money so as to make the work more beneficial still and relieve the trade of the canal now, in great distress, it will be more than repaid in a few years. The engineer's report recommends $450,000, $750,000 or which is required for the expenses of the coming fiscal year. The subject is in the hands of the River and Harbor Appropriation Committee, and it is not very probable that they will report in favor of the work.

DR. HAYES' PROPOSAL.

The Foreign Relations Committee did not do anything startling this morning, and gave no information whatever to the foreign subjects before them. Dr. HAYES was examined in reference to the North Pole, and the advisability and cost of another voyage of discovery thereto. Nothing definite was done on the subject.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Neither the Ways and Means Committee are that on Banking and Currency have yet positively agreed upon any provisions of the Funding bill, or any provisions of any Currency bill. A member of the former Committee stated today most positively that no conclusions whatever had been reached on the Funding bill. There is no doubt, however, that the bill will be reported in some shape, probably within the course of the next two weeks, and all reports sent from this point to the effect that the bill is dead are for the benefit of a rise in gold and not in the interest of correct information.

BANKRUPTCY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The bill which passed the House last week amendatory of the Bankrupt act regulates proceedings in bankruptcy in the Territories, Judges to do the business in bankruptcy in the District Court, and Supreme Court of Territory to have general supervision. In case of any vacancy, or sickness, or absence of any United States District Judge, the clerk of Court may make all orders in bankruptcy preparatory to final hearing by leave of Circuit Judge.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: To be Consuls—Edmund Johnson, of Arkansas, at Ghent; A. Fourchy, of the District of Columbia, at Seville; Hamilton Richardson, of Wisconsin, at Ancona; Ransom H. Gillet, of Florida, at Pictou; William H. Peaser, of Connecticut, at Ouracoa.

A. H. Long to be United States Attorney for Louisiana; George Loomis, to be receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa; John C. Wheeler, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Paymaster John H. Sturgeon, to be advanced fifteen numbers in his grade for extraordinary services.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the House bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah; in relation to polygamy, &c. He moved to make it the special order for Monday next, but objection being made, the motion was not agreed to.

The amendments made no material changes in the provisions of the bill as it passed the House. A few were added, however, which make it unlawful for the Mormon Church to hold property, provide that women may sue for and recover compensation for labor and services performed while considered as spiritual wives, and punish the marrying or cohabiting of polygamists, both by fixing penalties as the so-called "spiritual wife" system.

CESSION IN THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the bill for the payment of the claims of loyal persons who assisted in taking the census of 1860 in the late rebel States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

At half o'clock the Senate took up the resolution for a joint committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to postpone it indefinitely. The matter was debated until 1 o'clock, when the special order, the Georgia bill, was called up.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. POMEROY gave notice of an amendment declaring the existing State Government to be provisional, and constituting the State of Georgia the Third Military District, and directing the election of members of a General Assembly, and the taking of the vote on the 1st of June, 1870.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his amendment to make way for a further amendment by Mr. WILLIAMS to Mr. POMEROY's amendment, fixing the election of members of a General Assembly on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1870, and prohibiting any change in the existing State Constitution by the Legislature, or any change to change the time of election, by which the term of any officer shall be extended beyond the regular period named therein; also, requiring the consent of the Legislature to this legislation before it can take effect.

Mr. PATTON then addressed the Senate. He held that Georgia had already been declared admitted to the Union; that the withdrawal of the military, the turning over of the Government to the civil authorities and the admission of representatives from the State to seats in the House at the last session, were proof of the fact. All that was now necessary was for the Senators from Georgia to come forward and take their seats. He attributed the present complication to the ambitious desires of disappointed office-seekers, who came before Congress in the hope of furthering their schemes. He would not keep the Senate within limits for partisan considerations. There had been a distinct attempt by a part of the Senate to assume that the par excellence were the Republican Party of the country, and that it was audacious in any member to stand upon his own individuality and vote accordingly to his own convictions of the laws and the Constitution. Some had been read out of the Republican ranks for daring to take a position dictated by their sense of justice. He would say to those who justified these assumptions as necessary to preserve the integrity of the Republican Party that they ought to know human nature well enough to know that there were no curses of men's consciences in this Chamber. The spectacle of the demagogueism had been encouraged by the public Press. The party wires had been pulled from the State of Georgia, and whenever it was necessary to alarm a timid or refractory member of the Senate, a murder or riot was reported in order to stimulate the necessary amount of indignation against rebels in general. He thought the time for such threats had gone by.

Mr. HOWE eulogized the past record of the Republican Party in connection with the national and social progress of the nation since Republican ideas came into control of the Government. The only charge against the Republican Party was a loose, general one of infidelity to the Constitution and disregard of the obligations of the organic law. This charge was asserted in regard to the act of December last to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia. But this act contained no principle not in accordance with the constitutional enthusiasm. It would be justified. But he believed that in the case of Georgia, and any other of the late rebel States, Congress had not committed any unconstitutional act. In pursuance of the validity of fundamental conditions upon the admission of a State had been laid the case of Georgia, which had participated in the rebellion, in which the power was employed. While the Constitution contained no prohibition of power, the records of Congress showed its repeated exercise. Upon the Reconstruction acts of Congress the position of the Republican Party was that the powers of a Government which had rebelled should be suspended; that States so guilty should die. Every State had been given by Congress certain duties. The question then was, if a State did willfully abjure all its duties did its rights under the Constitution still survive? A negative answer would involve abandonment of all opposition to the authority of the Government, while to answer the logic of an affirmative answer would not be followed by any Senator to its consequences. Was South Carolina in 1861, after renouncing her duties, still entitled under the Constitution to representation in Congress and the Electoral College? If so, Congress could not elect Abraham Lincoln and never again to be enjoyed and restored by the lawmaking power. One of two things must be admitted: Either that the rebellious States were, during the war, entitled to representation, or that Congress could take that power from them. He then referred to the Fugitive Slave law and the Dred Scott decision, and to the firing of shots on Fort Sumter as Democratic violations of the Constitution. He charged that every drop of blood shed in defense of the Government, from the beginning of the war until a Democratic bullet went crashing through the brain of a President, had been spilled or been caused by Democrats. Why, then, should a country have returning to peace and order, be given back to Democratic hands?

Mr. NORTON said the Senator from Wisconsin (HOWE) had admitted that the only recourse left to Congress in the Government of Georgia was the military, and that force was now to be used to secure party ascendancy in the State.

Without taking a vote, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Louisiana contested election case of HUNT against SHELDON. He said that Louisiana was represented by but one member, and it was necessary to decide this case in order to bring up the cases from that State.

Mr. STEVENSON, also, objected to its being considered, as proposed, to the exclusion of other public business. The question was put whether the House would consider it now, and it was decided in the affirmative. The majority report is that SHELDON, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and the minority that HUNT is entitled to it.

Mr. STEVENSON, who made the majority report, addressed the House in advocacy of it; Mr. KERR, who made the minority report, made an argument on that side of the question; Mr. SHELDON, the sitting member, advocated his right to the seat; and Mr. STEVENSON closed the debate, when it was then agreed that the vote should be taken to-morrow.

BILLS REPORTED AND INTRODUCED.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to provide for holding annual terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York, at Elmira, on the third Tuesday of September. The bill was supported by Mr. WARD and passed. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—For the construction of a breakwater in Barnstable Bay.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—For the Monument act in favor of honorably discharged soldiers; also to fix and establish the number of enlisted persons in the Army.

By Mr. BUCK—For a grant of lands for railroad purposes.

By Mr. MCCRARY—A bill declaring so much of the Iowa River in Iowa, as lies north of the town of Wapella, not to be a navigable stream or public highway. After explanation the bill was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on Education and Labor, in the investigation of charges against the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was passed.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Election Committee, made a minority report in favor of the claim of the Committee in favor of the right of Mr. SEGAR as Representative at Large from Virginia.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Seventh Day in the Progress of the Case.

Medical Testimony to Show Cerebral Disease.

The Abduction Suits in Massachusetts.

MORE EPISTOLARY EVIDENCE.

Letters from Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland.

The trial of Daniel McFarland was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett. The room was comfortably filled—only those spectators being admitted who could obtain seats—but the crowd around the doors and in the passage-ways was enormous all day, persons pressing forward and eagerly watching for even a remote opportunity of witnessing the proceedings and hearing the testimony. So intense is the interest manifested in this trial that the largest public hall in the City would be inadequate for the accommodation of those who would willingly sit all day amply to satisfy their curiosity. The evidence yesterday was very strong in favor of the defense, stronger indeed than that of the day before. The principal portion of the day was devoted to the examination of medical witnesses, who, though not experts on the subject of insanity, were, from their close intimacy with the defendant, enabled to judge of his condition of mind, having often prescribed for him during the two years which preceded the tragedy. One of these physicians administered a very powerful dose of morphine—two grains—on the evening previous to the day of the shooting, in the hope that it would quiet the patient, and enable him to sleep—a boon which had not been vouchsafed to him for many nights. Witnesses were produced from Boston for the purpose of showing the fact that Richardson, with his money and influence, aided Mrs. McFarland in defending the suit which defendant brought to obtain possession of his children, and which resulted in the surrender of the eldest, Percy. Though the testimony regarding Richardson's instrumentality was excluded, the counsel for the defense brought out the opinions of counsel, who were engaged on the part of Mrs. McFarland at that time, respecting the condition of McFarland's mind during those proceedings. Mr. Graham adroitly took advantage of an omission, on Monday, on the part of the District-Attorney, to object to Mr. Nones' testimony regarding Richardson's connection with this abduction suit, and in the course of his argument presented all the points he expected to prove. He claimed that Richardson had been admitted to the case on Monday, and could not be kept out of it. The Recorder ruled that the circumstances under which the evidence was sought to be presented were such that it could not be admitted.

The prosecution, in the cross-examination of witnesses yesterday, labored principally to break down the evidence of the medical witnesses, but did not succeed to any extent. Indeed, on the cross-examination, facts were adduced bearing strongly in favor of the defendant. The proceedings of the day closed with the reading of four letters—three from Mrs. Calhoun and one from Mrs. Sinclair to Mrs. McFarland—showing the strong efforts which the latter especially made to entice Mrs. McFarland away from her husband, and the bright pictures of liberty and freedom, &c., &c., held out to her by Mrs. Calhoun. These letters produced a decided sensation in the Court-room, and were listened to attentively as they were read with emphasis by Mr. Gerry.

Mrs. McFarland will, it is said, be put upon the witness-stand by the prosecution. When day after day the testimony for the defense has been closed. It is supposed that the prosecution will seek to show by her that she was ill-treated by McFarland and that he did not support her as well as he was able, and that, for those reasons she left him. It is said that she was in an apartment in the Court-house all day yesterday and the day before, having taken her place there to escape the scrutiny of the throng in attendance upon the trial. It was reported yesterday that Rev. Mr. Beecher and Rev. Mr. Frothingham will be examined to-day or to-morrow.

Detailed Report of the Seventh Day's Proceedings—Interesting Medical Testimony—The Defendant Said to be Cerebrally Diseased for Two Years—His Condition the Night Before the Tragedy—Rich Epistolary Evidence—Letters from Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair to Mrs. McFarland.

The Court was opened promptly at 11 o'clock, all the jury and the counsel on both sides being at that time in attendance.

TESTIMONY OF A BOSTON LAWYER.

Mr. W. St. John Green, the first witness, is a man of about fifty years of age, of fine appearance, wearing a mustache and whiskers cut *a la mode*, with a sharp eye and clear voice. He gave his testimony without the least embarrassment, stood the cross-fire of Mr. Davis well, and as he left the witness-stand, shook hands both with McFarland and Percy. He testified as follows, in response to Mr. GERRY:

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN BOSTON.

I am an attorney at law in Boston, and have been so for sixteen years or less; was retained in Boston as counsel in proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus on the part of Abbey Sage McFarland and Mr. and Mrs. Sage; Mr. Phillips met me in the street one day and said that he wished me to go into Court in relation to a matter in which Mrs. Sage was interested; I went into Court and found Mr. McFarland there, and a motion pending in proceedings for contempt against the father and mother of Mrs. McFarland for failing to produce a child in obedience to an order of the Court; Mr. Sandford and Mr. Daniel were counsel on the other side; this was in June, 1867; I saw Mr. Richardson several times subsequently, when he came to my office.

MR. RICHARDSON IN THAT CASE.

Mr. GERRY—State what Mr. Richardson said to you in relation to this case?

This question was objected to, and counsel stated that the intention of the defense was to show that Mr. Richardson had offered to pay the expenses in the habeas corpus proceedings, and advised the retention of Gov. Andrew as counsel; the objection being sustained, Mr. GERRY said, and political influence could be secured. It was also claimed that Richardson paid the witness a fee with his own check. The evidence was, however, excluded, and the counsel asked whether Mr. Richardson paid any money to him or to the witness in behalf of the client. That was objected to, and the competency of the testimony was argued at some length.

MR. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. GRAHAM maintained that the question was perfectly legitimate, and should be declared admissible. It seemed there was sufficient developed during this case to show that Richardson was the prime mover in this whole matter. In the first place they had this intercepted letter, which disclosed his determination to unvoke this woman; to divest her husband of all rights to her, and for her to marry him himself. In carrying out that determination, he states he "does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet." From Mr. Nones they had the fact that he stated to him that this woman should never again live with her husband." It was positively sworn to that in June, last, he stated that this woman should never again live with her husband. Now it appeared that one of the principal reasons for McFarland's complaint was, not that he was fighting his wife, but that he was fighting the temptation which Richardson had thrown about her. His wife was without the means of supporting herself; she was without the means of carrying on legal proceedings; and unless she could keep the children with her, they were two potent reasons why she should return to her husband. If Richardson was not able to keep these children in possession, she would have gone back to her husband; and that was the reason why he had endeavored to support it for the reasons, first, because she had no means; secondly, sooner than sacrifice her natural affection for her children, if she ascertained she was going to be deprived of them, she would return to her husband. Richardson, with a view of assisting her in that position, Richardson provides her with money, and aids her in resisting every effort of the father to recover his children. What was his case? Was it not that Richardson took this woman from her husband, and in order to secure the allegation perfectly correct, he must get her to commit perjury that she would remain away, in order that he could place the children in her possession, and resist every attempt of the father to get them? Therefore, for if he were able to possess himself of them, the plan of Richardson would be stopped. He (Mr. GRAHAM) would not be ashamed to return to his husband. What was the effect on his mind and associates? What did he seek to accomplish? He proposed to show that when this frenzied father sought to obtain possession of his children the opposition he met with came from Richardson, and not from the mother, because she was powerless to make any opposition. Richardson decoyed her from her home; he undeservored by all means to induce her to remain away from her husband, and placed her in power, by means of money and surrounded her with friends, her husband and resist all his efforts for her recovery. He submitted this was all important.

THAT INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The intercepted letter could not be lost sight of. You cannot forget the significant passage in that letter, (reading:)

"The circumstances make it right and unobjectionable—and I will not stay away for 60,000 Mrs. Grundys. I will not begin to worry about it, as it is quite possible I may leave home some day, when I am not looking for it, with my eyes shut, all these long years, to wear hair-cloth, and serve seven years. I want you always. A hundred times a day my heart goes to you, and I long to feel you in my heart's deep recesses. I am going to tell you so my heart's first and best-night blessing, and the few months before you can openly be mine will be long enough to wait. No grass shall grow under my feet; but I never, for public opinion sake, put a bit, and never mean to."

It is not necessary to read all that letter. What did this man mean by "allowing no grass to grow under his feet?" He meant to maintain her in the possession of her children and at the same time proceed with his determination to annul the marriage between this man and his wife. And in accomplishing that unspeakable programme "no grass was to grow under his feet." Mr. Graham submitted he had a perfect right to show McFarland was right in charging Richardson with being the author of all his misfortunes. Had he not a right to satisfy the Court and jury that the delusion was upon McFarland's mind, that the only means left to him to look for the opposition of Richardson?

THE DELUSIONS UNDER WHICH M'FARLAND LABORED.

A very important part of the defense was to show what kind of a delusion this man was under during this period. One was that this woman loved him still, and would return to him but for the persuasion of Richardson, and for his placing her in a position to set her husband at defiance. Had he not a right to show that? Was not that calculated to frenzy this man before anything else? Is there even a question on his mind he was entitled to establish that fact. If he really believed that his wife would return to him upon the reclamation of children, and that Richardson prevented it by his money and influence, was not that fact important? Was it not important in view of the defense asserted here? What was the condition of that man's mind? Was he not entitled to show what he reasoned to himself that if Richardson was the person who prevented the return of his wife, his reasoning was true? He submitted he was entitled to sustain the statements put forward by the learned gentleman who opened the case for the defense. This woman was penniless, and the only thing that stood between her and her return to her husband was Richardson, who prevented him from obtaining possession of his children in order to secure their alienation. Mothers would sacrifice anything sooner than their children. When a mother was about to fall into the hands of a seducer, the idea of a separation from her children would make her virtuous, though under other circumstances she would fall under the maddening sense of destroyed. Was he not entitled to the benefit of showing that the reclamation of these children by their father would draw this woman back to her husband? It seemed to him that that intercepted letter and evidence of Nones with the agency of Richardson in protracting the distraction of this frenzied man, and preventing his getting possession of his children, was a most potent fact in deciding this case one way or the other. There was a father who could not reclaim his wife. How had he forfeited his natural right to his children? Who had the power to step between him and them at that or any other time.

A CHALLENGE TO THE PROSECUTION.

If the prosecution meant to take the ground that on account of immorality or any other cause he had forfeited that right, he challenged them into evidence of that description. Supposing this woman was willing to remain from her husband, why had not this father the right to reclaim his children? If the separation of this woman from her children would have caused her to return to her husband why had not he the right to show by the preventative course pursued by Mrs. Richardson that this return was not accomplished? He submitted that this evidence presented an exceedingly grave aspect.

"THE WICKED PROGRAMME."

Why should not he be permitted to show who carried out this wicked programme? She would not have remained from her husband a single instance, or ever left his presence, but for the scheme of Richardson that he would carry with her her children. He thwarted the efforts of the father, prevented him from accomplishing his design with respect to his children, otherwise he would not be able to have retained her in his possession a single instant. She was wavering between the affection that man entertained for her, her attachment and duty to her children and her disinclination to bring disgrace upon them. If Richardson knew her attachment for him would not surmount all these difficulties, why had not he a right to show that he placed at her disposal his purse, so as to be enabled to get her husband at a distance, and to employ counsel in the prosecutions? It seemed to him this man redeemed the threat he made in his letter in allowing "no grass to grow under his feet." He prolonged the period of this man's grief beyond all precedent. His desire was to weaken him pecuniarily, and at the same time deprive him of his wife, the necessary result of his weakness. He therefore submitted that Richardson had been introduced into this case, and he could not be kept out.

A MISTAKE BY THE PROSECUTION.

The prosecution, by not objecting to the evidence of Nones, had allowed him to make Richardson part of this case. Whatever doubt there was about the propriety of that previously—the proof having once been entered into—it should now be exhausted. He (Mr. GRAHAM) proposed to show the feeling that for the interference of Mr. Richardson, this woman would never have left her home; that afterward she could be induced to return but for assistance in employing counsel at his own expense to fight out the right of the father, and he therefore submitted this evidence should be received.

THE RECORDER RULES THE EVIDENCE OUT.

The Recorder in passing on the point remarked that the evidence of Mr. Nones, referred to by Mr. Graham, would have been overruled but for one point, and that was the defense that the substance of the conversation was repeated immediately to Mr. McFarland. He should not lose sight of the consideration that the trial now before the Court was whether McFarland was guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree as put forward in the indictment. The question was not now on the ground that it was right for the defense to show if the statement thus made was repeated to McFarland and his mind was impressed with its truth and that it frenzied him. The statement that was made by Richardson stating her character as appearance was immediately communicated to McFarland. The result was that he went about like a madman, wept, tore his hair and acted like a madman. If the defense could show that the statement made to Mrs. Nones was communicated to him and had an effect on his mind it would be admissible, but unless they could show it was communicated to McFarland and produced such an effect upon him, it could not be received.

Mr. Graham—We cannot show that your Honor.

Recorder—Then I exclude it.

The witness then stated that the proceedings in Boston were pending from April until the latter part of November, and was asked how they were then determined.

THE COMPROMISE.

This was objected to by Mr. Davis, who stated that he understood that there was a mutual agreement, a written stipulation between the parties according to which the eldest boy was to be given up to Mr. McFarland and the younger one retained by the mother. He had no objection to the production of this document, but was opposed to any secondary evidence on the subject. This line of questioning was abandoned, and the witness continued: While these proceedings were pending I saw Mr. McFarland several times; he spoke to me on his own account; he had a very excited and nervous appearance, and there was a wild look about his eye; he appeared like a man all strung up and excited to an intense degree, so much so that I thought he ought not to be allowed in Court at all; my judgment of his condition was that he was insane, but—

INSANE OR IRRATIONAL.

The

or he could not live; that life was not desirable without them; witness did not prescribe morphine for the prisoner until the Spring of 1869; witness did not advise him at any time to take spirits for his nervous excitement; he said that he took none except once, when he drank a little liquor to make him sleep; what it did not have that effect, however, and he gave it up.

PROGRESS OF THE MENTAL DISTURBANCE.

Between the Spring of 1867 and 1869, witness saw the prisoner forty or fifty times or more; he had always the same agitation, and expressed the same impulse of killing himself; the pupil of his eye was contracted, and his appearance showed evidence of threatening congestion of the brain; doctor, during all that time I saw him between 1867 and 1869, did he appear otherwise than extremely nervous?

Witness again; his appearance was, then, that of a man suffering terribly in his mind; he alluded to his domestic troubles; I felt his pulse, and it was 130; never knew him, since then, to have a pulse less than 110; the pulse is the best note of irritation; that quickness of the pulse, the contraction of the pupils, and inability to sleep are unmistakable evidences of cerebral difficulty; a man with consumption of the brain cannot sleep as if he were in his normal condition; McFarland spoke to me of his extreme nervousness and mental depression, and told me of an awful dream he had the night before; he got up in order to relieve himself from the terrible thoughts that were upon him; on the occasion of his last call upon witness, the night before the homicide, witness walked with prisoner for a distance of half a mile for the purpose of calming his feelings and quieting him; witness had expressed his desire to counsel with Dr. Miner, and told prisoner that he should do it; this was the cause of his accompanying him in his walk.

MR. DEEMS OF RICHARDSON IN HIS WIFE'S ARMS.

Prisoner told witness, at that time, that he had dreams which troubled him; in these dreams he saw his children, and also saw Richardson in his wife's arms, and this drove him mad; he said he would spring out of bed to catch Richardson by the throat, and would find himself standing in the middle of the floor, covered with cold perspiration; witness gave him one grain of morphine; would not have dared to give him such a powerful dose but his mind was in such an excited condition; this symptom generally produces injurious effect, and is given only in extreme cases; the excited condition of McFarland's mind prevented any such result in his case, and enabled him to resist the effects of the morphine; he could not have counteracted the symptoms of irrationality which he exhibited; witness first saw Richardson some time in week during the Spring of 1869; he would sometimes visit the office twice a day—about nine o'clock in the morning, and late at night.

PERMANENT EFFECT OF THE MENTAL DISORDER.

Between the Spring of 1869 and the November following, witness saw McFarland probably every day; never in all that time recollects to have seen him when the symptoms of excitement and irrationality were not on him; with the exception of mental agitation, no symptoms exhibited by the prisoner no man could live long; Dr. Miner and witness had a consultation in regard to McFarland's case. Question—What was the result of that examination? (The prosecution objected to the question in this form as the ground that the witness could speak only for himself, and not for Dr. Miner. The Court allowed the objection, and decided that the witness might state what was the determination he arrived at.) It was of the opinion, continued the witness, that the prisoner was liable to an attack of possession at the begin; that there would be an increase in the violence of the symptoms which must end either in softening of the brain or paralysis, and eventuate in death; and that, if the strain upon his mind were kept up, it could not be long before one of these two events would occur.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Am connected with McFarland, distantly, by marriage; his brother and my brother married sisters twenty years ago; in 1862 Mr. and Mrs. McFarland lived in Yorick-street; they lived there about one year; I occupied professionally to attend little Percy while they were there; next remember of their living in Croton, in 1865; did not visit them professionally from 1862 to 1865; they may have gone to Croton in 1864; I first saw them there in the Fall of 1865; I made a friendly call on them when they were in Croton; I saw them in 1867; they were living in Twenty-sixth-street, New-York; visited them professionally then; attended one of the children during a sickness of four or five days; they next lived in Thirty-sixth-street, near Broadway; I attended Mrs. McFarland there in the Spring of 1867; she was ill about one week; Mr. McFarland was at home at that time; that was my last professional attendance on the family; they resided afterward in Amity-street; I called on them there; Mr. McFarland's first call on me was in 1867; he had a severe cold, and I prescribed for him; his symptoms of irritability were greater than I ever knew them before; 1868 I saw him very long without any sleep at all; he could not live two weeks in such a condition; I don't know that he could live ten days; when, in my direct examination, I spoke of McFarland's having no sleep, I did not mean to be understood that he might not have had doses of naps, but that he had no prolonged, healthy sleep; between 1867 and November, 1869, I saw McFarland sometimes twice a day; never at longer intervals than two or three days; saw him a good many hundred times; nearly always examined his condition when he called on me; never found his pulse under ninety; the average was about 110; I believe that his mental disease is organic, and that, under excitement, it must go on; believe that he is laboring under it now; his pulse is now 130.

HIS INABILITY TO TRANSACT BUSINESS.

I knew very little about his business except that he was in the Assessor's office; did not know that he left the office in 1867; judging from all the symptoms he exhibited, I must have transacted his business very imperfectly; did not know that his avocation required him to investigate as to estates and successions.

Question by Judge Davis—Assuming that he was in such an avocation, and that he transacted his business to the satisfaction of his employers, could he, during all that time, in the mental condition you have described, could he? A.—He is in a worse condition physically now than when I first saw him laboring under depression in 1867; the cause, however, being removed, and the circumstances surrounding him being changed.

Judge Davis—Then the change of circumstances? He is still away from his wife, is he not?

Witness—What I mean to say is that he may be in a calmer frame of mind now than when I first noticed his condition in 1867, and it kept free from excitement for a time.

Judge Davis—You have seen him in Court, you have noticed his excitement, his interest in this case, have seen him making suggestions to his counsel, have you not?

Witness—I have not taken notice of his actions in Court.

Witness, continuing, said that he did not profess to be peculiarly expert in the knowledge of insanity. He had no personal knowledge of prisoner's inability to sleep, except from prisoner's own statements, corroborated by the symptoms he evinced whenever he saw him.

By Judge Davis—If you believed that McFarland, in the interview with whom you have testified, why did you not give information to his friends to that effect, so that he might be taken care of?

Witness—I did; I told his brother that he was in a very precarious condition, that his mind was in a most disordered state.

Judge Davis—Your view regarding him not influenced by the fact that he is on trial?

Witness—Not at all; my views as to his condition are the same now as they were while he was in the habit of calling on me at my office, and are not influenced by this trial at all.

HIS PULSE 130.

To Mr. Graham—The time when his pulse was 130 was in September, 1869; the occasion was when I visited him in the Sixth-avenue; when I speak of his liability to congestion of the brain, I do not mean to say that it is impossible for him, if his circumstances be changed, to recover, to get back to his normal state; on the evening of Nov. 23, I saw him at the St. James Hotel, about nine o'clock P. M.; he followed me up there; he said he was in a horrible state of excitement, and thought he could not live till morning; on the following night, the 24th, I saw him, and his excited condition was heightened.

A RECESS.

The Court here, at 1:15, took a recess for half an hour. On the re-assembling of the Court another medical witness was called. This was Dr. Morris Watson, who formed the acquaintance of McFarland in Boston more than twenty years ago. He is a gentleman about fifty-five or sixty years of age and appears very well informed. He was examined by Mr. Graham, and testified as follows:

I reside in No. 74 University-place, and I have resided there since 1862; I have been physician a quarter of a century, and was a graduate of the College of the City of New-York; I am not at present practicing, but did so for fifteen or twenty years in Boston; knew McFarland.

Q.—How long do you know him? A.—He was a patient of mine in Boston in 1847.

Q.—And for how long after that did you know him? A.—Perhaps a year after that. He then left Boston and went to Dartmouth College, and from thence to France.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.

Q.—Did you see him on the night of the 24th November, 1869? A.—I saw him at my residence the evening before the shooting of Richardson.

Q.—When was the last time before that you saw him? A.—Perhaps a week or a fortnight.

Q.—What time did you see him on the evening of the 24th November? A.—About seven o'clock.

Q.—Did anything take place, and, if so, what, between you and him on that occasion? A.—He was in the habit of calling me by my Christian name, I presume, and the like familiarity. The principal portion of this occasion was spending time. He said that he had discovered Richardson was selling his property in New-Jersey, and was about to go West to live there; where he had obtained a divorce for his wife, and that she was going to take up her residence with Richardson. He said that he had discovered this, and that he could not live; that his mind was in a most disordered state.

Judge Davis—Your view regarding him not influenced by the fact that he is on trial?

Witness—Not at all; my views as to his condition are the same now as they were while he was in the habit of calling on me at my office, and are not influenced by this trial at all.

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ASHES—We have no sales to report, including Common Hard at $6 00@$6 12½, Pearls, $7 00@$7 12½, and Philadelphia Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25 per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quoted nominally steady, but have been very quiet. Adamantine, 12@12½ cts.; Star, 12½@13 cts.; Pinte Sperm, 37½@40 cts.; Extra Sperm, 42½@45 cts. per lb.

CEMENT—Has been quiet, stock not large, at $2 for Rosendale per bbl.

COAL—There has been less call for the various kinds of coal than for some time past. Liverpool Gas Cannel is still held at $14; American Gas at $7 50@$8 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $6 50@$7 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOANUT—Has been in fair demand for shipping account, but other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Cocoanut, $3 50@$3 75 per 100; Grated, 9½@10c. per lb.

COFFEE—Has been firm but quiet; 1,500 bags Rio, by the S.S. Warwick, were taken on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 4,000 bags; at Baltimore, 4,400 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Wm. Wood & Co., 29,000 bags. Cargoes are quoted at all the distributing ports, 16@16½ cts. gold. Prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary to fair, 13½@14c.; fair to prime, 14½@15c.; prime to choice, 15½@16c.; choice, 16½@17c.; gold, in bond, 9½@10c.; Maracaibo, 18½c. @tax.; Laguayra, 16½@16¾c.; Rio, 9½@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c. @18c.; Jamaica, 12c.@16½c.; Singapore, 13c.@16c.; Costa Rica, 14½@15½c.; Java, 21½@22½c.; Mocha, 25@26c.; Mexican, 14½@15½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio on first hands.

	1872.	1871.
At New-Orleans	none	none
At Mobile	4,000	2,000
At Baltimore	10,000	10,000
At New-York	29,000	30,000
Grand total	43,000	42,000

COTTON—The market has been quite fully steady, and prices have yielded a fraction, closing dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,114 bales, including 200 on speculation, and 914 for export, and for future delivery including 100 bales, until May Middling, for May, at 22 cts.; 500 bales, on, for June, at 21¾c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Ordinary	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Middling	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Good Middling	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼

Movements of Cotton at Our Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	3,567
Receipts last week	11,125
Receipts the previous week	12,692
Receipts since Sept. 1	182,826
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1872	262,102
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	301,782
Export of consumption since Sept. 1	164,259
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	186,027
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1871	227,670
Remained stock Saturday	18,567

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The inquiry has been on a limited scale; prices have been barely so-lar.

FEATHERS—Have been in very slack request in from the Cape of Good Hope, Chile, &c.

FISH—The market for dry cod, pollock, haddock, &c., has been moderately active for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $3 75 @$4 per qtl. No. 1 Mackerel, $9 50@$10; No. 2 do., $7 50@$8; No. 3 do., $6@$6 50; Shore, $12@$13; Herring, $3 50@$3 75; Salmon, Family, $22@$23 per bbl.; Salmon, Pickerel, $8@$9; Cusk, $4 50@$5 per 100 lbs.; Halibut, $20@$22 per bbl.; Smoked Herring, 6@7c. for Scaled, and 4½@5c. for No. 1 do.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy. Only a few sales sold and exchange has operated against free export purchases. The home trade inquiry has been confined to job lots. Prices have been depressed and receding somewhat. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., including four to choice Superfine State and Western here, at $4 90@$5 20; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40; good to choice spring Extra Western, $5 35@$5 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6 50; trade and family do. at $6 75@$7 50; Superfine State and Western, $4 90@$5 20

Extra State	4,000	5,000
Superfine State	1,000	1,000
Extra Genesee	1,000	1,000
Superfine Genesee	1,000	1,000
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4,000	5,000
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	4,000	5,000
Extra Ohio, shipping	1,000	1,000
Extra Genesee	1,000	1,000
Total	17,000	19,000

Four to Five Extra Missouri, Kansas and Illinois Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 75 for Fair to Good Ordinary, and $6 10@$6 75 for Fair to Good Ordinary, and $6 10@$6 75 for Fair to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 90@$6 for interior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at 2@5c. lower; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey; $3 20@$3 40 for Western, and $3 60@$3 80 for Jersey; $3 20@$3 40 for Western, and $3 60@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered and purchased more freely at rather lower prices. The demand has been mainly limited to export. The milling inquiry has been very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 31@$1 36, in store and delivered, chiefly Amber, at $1 32 in store; No. 1 Spring mainly at $1 40@$1 41; delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 31@$1 32, in store and delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 31; White Genesee at $1 40@$1 50; Amber Genesee at $1 40@$1 42, delivered; and White Canadian at $1 40@$1 42, delivered. Rye is quiet at 90@92c. ₱ bushel. Corn has been in demand and lower, on fresh offerings of New and a fair consumptive demand. The sales reported since our last are 97,500 bushels at $1 07½@$1 08 for Mixed Western; $1 08@$1 09 for Yellow Western; $1 08@$1 09 for New Mixed Southern; $1 09@$1 10 for Unsound do.; $1 09@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 08@$1 10 for Unsound to Prime White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and very quiet at former rates of 1@2c. ₱ bushel. Barley is very quiet at 90@$1 10 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been moderate demand since our last at about previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 4,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 40 for Canada, and $1 40@$1 50 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been Eighty cents at about our last, ranging from 80@90c. for two-rowed

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

Advertisements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
Sixth-ave., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Eddinger, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Fisher, and Miss Hannaford, Miss Meagher and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavanagh, Magnity, and Miss Blanche Hadaway, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Green.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-st., corner 6th-av.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Molly Pierce and Miss Rose.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
28th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Lin Rayer, Davies, Lewis, Sid Miller, Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER.
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All advertisers in the TIMES are requested to hand in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES should be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch says the English underwriters have begun to "settle for the steamship 'City of Boston'" as a total loss.... The affairs of the United States minister, Dudley Mann, have a defender in a person who, in a communication, to the Pall Mall Gazette, says that since the order in Council of Aug. 4, 1869, it is doubtful if there is any "rule of the road" at sea.... Another agitation against vaccination is recorded in England.... An overseer in the County Cavan was assassinated on Monday night by a concealed enemy.... The House of Commons has adjourned to the 26th inst.... A Paris dispatch says efforts have been made to induce the Emperor to make concessions with regard to the *plebiscitum*, without success, and therefore the resignation of Count DARU is considered certain. M. GRESSIER was announced in the Corps Législatif yesterday as the successor of M. BUFFET as Minister of Finance. A successor to M. RICHARD has not yet been appointed. The Chamber will be asked to adjourn today until after the vote on the plebiscitum, which will be taken between the 1st and 9th of May.... A large party of workmen from Fourchambault visited the foundry at Forserau and put a stop to work.. In the fighting at Barcelona, Spain, nineteen insurgents are known to have been killed and ten wounded, and the troops lost two killed and thirteen wounded.... The Papal Court has decided to forbid the Spanish clergy taking the oath to support the new Constitution. The "last chapter of the scheme" of the infallibility dogma was to have been voted on yesterday. The Archbishop of Baltimore has published a reply to the recent letter of the French Bishop of Orleans.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Utah bill was reported from the Committee on Territories, with amendments, making, however, no material change; new sections are added, making it unlawful for the Mormon authorities to grant divorces; providing that women may sue for and recover compensation for labor and services performed while cohabited as "spiritual wives," and for the punishment of advising or countenancing polygamy even by being present at the "marriage or sealing ceremony." A short debate took place on the resolution for a joint committee on Indian Affairs, and then, at 3 o'clock, the Georgia bill was taken up. It was debated without action until 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

The time in the House was taken up by a discussion on the Louisiana contested election case of HUNT against HAHLOW, the sitting member. The majority report favors the latter, and the minority the former. The vote is to be taken today. Mr. BINGHAM reported back the bill providing for annual terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of this State at Elmira on the third Monday of September, and it was passed. Among the bills introduced was one amendatory of the Homestead act in favor of honorably-discharged soldiers. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill constituting a new Board of Supervisors in New-York was reported complete and ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently passed. Among others, the bills amending the act for the further extension of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; supplementary to the act relating to the Brooklyn Police; appropriating $150,000 for a Homeopathic Asylum at Middletown, and authorizing the donation of city lands in New-York to a Hebrew Benevolent Society, for the erection of a Hebrew Orphan Asylum, were passed. The Arcade Railroad and Pneumatic Tunnel bills were made a special order for Thursday next. The Senate took up the Western Inland Lock Navigation bill, and debated it at length, but without coming to a vote. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Canals, to be reported complete.... The Senate took up the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for Kansas, and after debate it was passed. The Governor's veto of the bill to prevent encroachments by railways at crossings in Green Valley, was received. The bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Champlain Canals was passed. The Senate bill to constitute a new Board of Supervisors in New-York was passed. The House took up Senate bills, among others the bill to regulate the rates of wharfage and dockage in New-York and Brooklyn was passed.

GENERAL.

The vote of the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home in Montgomery County, Ohio, was decided to be illegal by Judge MCMURRY, on the ground that they were not citizens of the State. The Republican candidate for a county office was thereby defeated.

The steamer City of Port-au-Prince, from this port for Hayti, has put into Norfolk, Va., leaky.

A new pilot-boat went on a trial cruise in the bay at St. John, N. B., nine days ago, and has not yet returned. It is feared she has been lost with all on board.

A committee of the City Government of Boston has been appointed to arrange for a public reception of the remains of the late Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

A fight occurred between seamen of the United States steamer Tuscola, at Key West, on the 9d inst., while they were ashore on evening liberty, in which JOHN GIBSEY was killed and EDWARD KELLY and RICHARD KERGAN were wounded by SHAW. The fight began between SHAW and KELLY, and GIBSEY and KERGAN attempted to separate them, when SHAW made a furious attack on them with a razor.

A quartermaster's train between Fort Sill and Fort Harker, Indian Territory, was attacked while encamped, March 6, by whites disguised as Indians, and 120 animals stampeded.

A fire broke out on Monday night in Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., by which the principal portion of the town was burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000, one-half of which is insured.

A dispatch from Havana, received in Washington, says the Spanish Bank has loaned the Spanish Government $5,000,000 without interest, to finish the war.

Active preparations for the Red River expedition are in progress in Toronto, Canada. A steamer is to leave on the 1st of May with men to work on the road to be traversed by the troops.

A Boston dispatch says WALTER BROWN, the American champion oarsman, was yesterday appointed by the Secretary of the Navy instructor of rowing at Annapolis.

Chief-Justice CHASE has consented that the Electoral Mayoralty case shall go to the Virginia Court of Appeals. He says it properly belongs to the State Courts. The case will be taken up at once.

In the McFarland case there were some interesting developments yesterday. The defense has just begun to put in testimony as to the alleged conspiracy to deprive MCFARLAND of his wife. Various witnesses, some of them medical practitioners, testified as to the irrational condition of mind in which MCFARLAND is claimed to have been just previous to the homicide. The case continues to excite increasing interest.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its final session yesterday. An excited debate on the Book-Concern troubles took place, ending in no definite action. The appointments were announced at the close.

A bust of the late CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, by CALVERLEY, was last evening presented to the Academy of Design by a number of prominent gentlemen of this City.

The Catholics and the Schools.

The *Tablet* again charges us with unfairness in refusing to acknowledge that the question of reading the Bible in the schools is not the issue for which the Catholics are contending. In answer to this charge we have to say that we were among the first to warn the public that the Catholics were only using the Bible as a stalking-horse, and that their real object of attack was the public school system. So much for one accusation. The *Tablet* further alleges that we have not presented a fair and adequate statement of the position taken up by itself and the *Catholic World* on this subject. We maintain that we have, and challenge any one to prove that we have not. As for assertions, they are of no use one way or the other. We took the *Tablet's* demands in its own words and discussed them fully. It changes its ground every week, and then scolds us for not forseeing its next change. It now says, give us our share of the schools—not the school funds—and let the Protestants take their share. It declares that the Catholics have never asked for a division of the school funds!

There is no dealing with an antagonist who thus repudiates every position he has previously taken up. The Catholics have most unquestionably asked, at different times, for the exclusion of the Bible from the schools, and for a division of the school funds. Every school-boy or girl in the country knows that they have done so. But the *Tablet* coolly asserts that no demands of the sort have come from the Catholics, and that we are "disingenuous" in quoting their own words to prove that they have. Today the *Tablet* says, divide "the public schools *pro rata* between Catholics and Protestants." It will be called "disingenuous" to quote this passage—but as we have not space for the whole of the article, we must adopt the ordinary method, and quote a part of it.

There is only one word to apply to the *Tablet's* mode of argument—it is Jesuitical. It indignantly denies that the Catholics want to divide the school funds, while asking in the same breath for a partition of the schools—as if the two proposals were not identical in effect. It is as if a man were to say to his neighbor, "I don't ask you to pay over to me half the rent of your house, but only to give me possession of half the house itself." Then, says the *Tablet* innocently:

"The TIMES seems grieved that we impugn its fairness and candor; well, then, we put it to its honor, to its sense of justice, and beg it to tell us candidly, if in this we propose to destroy the system of public schools, or ask anything that is not perfectly just and fair alike to Catholics and Protestants?"

Of course its proposition would involve the destruction of the present common school system, and lead to the establishment of denominational schools. The *Tablet* does not attempt to meet our argument—that if one sect may claim a portion of the school funds, or of the schools, other sects may claim their proportions likewise. We cannot deny to the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Jews, or to any other denomination, the privileges which we concede to the Catholics. If we now serve them by the Catholics. We say most emphatically that the latest principle introduced by the Public Schools would cause the common school system to fall in pieces. Is this meeting the issue plainly? If the *Tablet* thinks not, we shall be obliged to speculate that its disagreement is not in any way superior to its logic.

New Wine in Old Bottles.

Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, climbs affectionately to the ideas of the past on the subject of "protection to American industry," and is continually haunting the "sepulchres of the Prophets," wilfully oblivious of the "new dispensation" which has come in since it sat at the feet of HENRY CLAY. It is the privilege of old age to be garrulous and reminiscent, but not to be rude, or to insist that the younger world shall look through its spectacles. With *Orlando* in the play we should be moved to exclaim:

"O good old man, how well in this appears
The constant service of the antique world,"

but that the "*Old Adam*" in this case is a trifle too demonstrative and dogmatic.

The *Tribune* takes us to task for having doubted its pet theory of monopoly, and for having asserted that the arguments which were once so potent in its favor are not applicable to our present necessities. We have no wish to argue that point with our neighbor, upon the standards of forty years ago which it insists upon. We concede that protection for its own sake then was statesmanship, but we maintain that even HENRY CLAY himself practically abandoned the position, or at least modified his high protective ideas, during the latter years of his life. He was progressive, which our neighbor is not, and moreover as an antagonist he was courteous. If he were alive today we believe he would recognize the fact, which the *Tribune* sneers at, that the grievous necessities of taxation growing out of our enormous national debt ought to preclude the idea of protection as an equivalent of monopoly.

The material progress of our country during the last forty years has entirely changed the political economies of the nation, and what would have been true protection then would now be simply an unjust discrimination in favor of one interest at the expense of another. The West has become an empire since CLAY's eloquence reverberated in the Senate in favor of a high tariff, and, together with the South, it protests against being made to build up the manufacturing class out of the products of agricultural labor. American breadstuffs and American cotton must necessarily be subjected to the sharp competition of the world's markets, and their producers have a right to insist that manufactures shall be content with the advantages which necessary taxation and transportation give them over the foreign competitor.

In other words, the modern approved theory of imposts for revenue must be adopted by the Government. The problem is simply how to raise the required amount, so that the burden shall be the most equally distributed, and the least felt by the great body of the people. The very lowest scale of duties, applied in the most judicious manner, which will produce the required sum, will for years afford, incidentally, all the protection which American manufactures can reasonably ask. It is folly for any special interest to ask more than this, for there is danger in such case that a feeling of resistance may be created in a quarter which will have the control. The West and the South together will ultimately combine to dictate the policy of the country, and when they do the manufacturing interests will be far worse off than under a purely revenue system.

We are glad to be able to note indications of a disposition on the part of Congress to resist this protective theory as a theory, and to repudiate it as antiquated. It certainly cannot safely be adopted as an issue by the Republican Party, provided it hopes to be a national party. Despite the musty ideas and the obsolete arguments of the *Tribune*, the great majority of the party are today opposed to the monopolists' theory, and the wonder is that with its opportunities for feeling the popular pulse, our neighbor does not discover the fact.

Captain Jourdan's Opportunity.

If Capt. JOURDAN is really the man he is described to be, now is the time for him to make his mark. He has a chance before him which any good administrative officer would give a great deal to enjoy. He may make a name which shall extend not only to every part of the United States, but to all parts of the world. We expect more from him than we did from Superintendent KENNEDY. He is a younger man, and he will bring a new mind and new energies to his task. He will have—at first at least—none of the innumerable discouragements to face which the retiring Superintendent encountered night and day. The good wishes of the public are with him, and he will have the full support of the higher authorities. If he does not turn all these chances in his favor to good account, we shall have at some future day to pronounce that he was either a very foolish man or a very bad one.

We prefer, however, to hope that the more welcome duty will devolve upon us of bearing witness that he acquitted himself like a good and faithful servant. Only he must begin his work in an earnest spirit, and begin it at once. He enters office at a lucky moment. The worst of the Winter is over—we should say that it is quite over, only that the "clerk of the weather" seems to take a special pride this year in disappointing all our expectations, and reversing all predictions. Before people can say "this is a very fine day," there comes up a stiff gale, or a deluge of rain. But still the long dark nights are unquestionably passed. Capt. JOURDAN has the Summer before him in which to mature his plans, and make ready for a vigorous campaign against Rascaldom. We shall expect to see him the terror of all evil-doers before the close of the year, and it ought to be very near for a man of his ex-

Of course the Police force might be made more efficient than it is now. The patrolmen can be examined more rigidly—the officers can be taught to keep up a much sharper system of supervision. There must be a new method of inspecting the men on their rounds; they require a little looking after, as every Police force in the world does. Street outrages ought never again to be so common as they were last Winter. The attack on Mr. EATON will always be remembered as an example of the insecurity of life and limb in this City—we mean the attack by the ruffians in the street, not in the newspapers. Such a thoroughfare as Fifth-avenue ought to be absolutely safe, by day or night, and if Capt. JOURDAN is a first-rate policeman he will very soon render it so. The hither officers must go about more at night, and see that the policemen are on their posts and performing their duties. The detective force can be used to much greater effect than it has been hitherto. It might be made, what it was originally intended to be, an invaluable auxiliary to the Police in uniform. Set the detectives to watch the regular policemen if the roundsmen cannot do it. The discipline of the entire force must be braced up. The practice of going into barrooms to take drinks must be stopped. In dangerous quarters, the rounds assigned to the men should not be too far apart. Above all, the force must be taught that they have to deal with a practical man—that they are under a Superintendent who will stand no nonsense, and who will send skulkers to the right-about without fear or favor.

We expect great things from Capt. JOURDAN—but they are all in the regular line of his business. We do not ask him to perform miracles. Let him render our streets safe in the first place. If he cannot do that, we shall very soon be compelled to talk to him in a very unpleasant strain.

Our New City Government.

Now that the wordy war of the Democratic factions is ended, the charter and Election law duly enacted, and the new City officers appointed, an opportunity is afforded to canvass the result, and calculate the chances for reform. The first notable and encouraging fact with which we are confronted is that the Democrats who were successful in the recent struggle have thus far, in the main, fulfilled the various promises which they were reported to have made. From beginning to end the Tweed party has not manifested the slightest disposition to evade or prevaricate. The bills were passed through both Houses of the Legislature precisely as agreed upon; their terms were explicit, and not liable to diverse interpretation, and, lastly, the appointments to the several Departments to which the Mayor stood pledged, and which were demanded by the general voice, have been made. All these things are calculated to soothe apprehension and promote confidence. It remains, now, to canvass the merits of the other appointments, and to do it in a fair and unpartisan spirit.

Before doing so, however, we feel justified in utterly disclaiming any obligation upon the part of the Republican Party for the appointment of a minority of the several Commissioners from its ranks, and in denying to Mayor HALL any credit therefor. The passage of the new charter, and of the Election law—the latter by far the more substantial reform of the two—could not have been secured without the help of the Republicans in the Legislature, and hence the credit is as much theirs as it is that of the Tweed Democracy. Still the spirit of concession, in the general interest, which was manifested was commendable, and the change which has been inaugurated is hopeful. We care not to inquire too closely into the inducements which prompted so unusual a concession, and are content thankfully to accept the salutary result.

As a whole, the appointments of the heads of the various departments of the City Government, which have been announced by the Mayor, are far above the average in point of personal fitness, and should be satisfactory. Many of them are excellent, some are bad and others really offensive; still the good are in a large majority, and so distributed that, with a single exception, they can nullify and control the others. Considering the partisan obligations to be recognized, and the diverse interests to be conciliated and kept in harmony, we feel inclined to be thankful, if not entirely satisfied with the result. Beyond these general remarks we cannot proceed with propriety or pleasure to make any personal mention, further than to record our very decided protest against the personnel of the Excise Commission. Composed as it is of an ex-brewer, a former liquor-dealer and the present Chairman of the "Liquor-dealer's Association," and a German; it involves an open avowal of unlimited traffic and unchecked license which cannot fail to be detrimental to the future peace and Sunday decorum of the City.

It only remains to push still further the work of reform by the election of a new Board of Aldermen. This is a matter in which our citizens generally must actively co-operate. With proper effort on their part, under the stringent provisions of the new Election law, they can secure the services of substantial and upright men. If they do not co-operate by means of organized and active effort, the blame will be theirs only. We understand that steps are being taken to secure the nomination and acceptance of some of our most prominent and best citizens in that capacity. We hope they may be successful.

In the adjustment just made there is one other hopeful element of reform, affecting the whole State, which equals, if it does not outweigh, all the rest. We refer to the probable prevention in the future, by means of the new Election law, of the outrageous frauds which have hitherto been perpetrated at the polls in this City. With proper effort a reasonably honest poll may hereafter be secured, and if so, the vogue of the rural dis-

That this [illegible] effort cannot be reasonably doubted; whether it will be made with the [illegible] themselves.

Will the Steamship Monopoly Organize an Opposition?

We proceed in another column a trustworthy account of the circumstances under which the *Manhattan*, of the Williams & Guion line, rescued the *Somaria*, at the time when the latter steamer was exhibiting signals of distress. We are quite willing to hear the statement of the Captain of the *Manhattan*, but it must be very explicit, and be supported by weighty evidence, to remove the reproach which the account we now publish places him under.

It will be remembered that the *Somaria* lost her propeller, and was obliged to put about and make for the port from which she had sailed. While lying almost helpless upon the water, she descried the *Manhattan*, and instantly hoisted the commercial code signals "engines disabled," and "I wish to communicate," besides firing guns. The Captain of the *Manhattan* has declared that he did not see those signals. It is now stated that he deliberately "tried to run away," but a rocket was sent up from the *Somaria*, and this the *Manhattan* answered by displaying her ensign. She still, however, kept on her retreating course. The officers and passengers on board the *Somaria* distinctly saw her—although the Captain of the *Manhattan* pretends that he could not see the signals of the *Somaria*. The vessels were only about six miles apart, and the weather was not bad. But there is independent testimony against Capt. FORSYTH, of the *Manhattan*. A sailing vessel, the *Elizabeth Yeo*, was near the scene when the steamers met. The master of that vessel writes a letter in which he fully confirms the account given by the crew and passengers of the *Somaria*, and says: "My ship was some three miles further north than the *Manhattan*. I could see her signals but could not read them, and also heard the report of the guns fired by the *Somaria*, and saw the smoke." He fully expected to see the *Manhattan* go to her assistance, and was "much astonished" when she bore away.

The statement submitted by the passengers is also most important, and amply refutes all that Capt. FORSYTH has hitherto advanced in his own excuse. We have been treated to some round denials of his guilt. His Company has assured us that he cannot have acted in the way described. This sort of bald assertion will not do any longer. We must say plainly that the case looks very black against Capt. FORSYTH. There must be a proper inquiry into all the facts, and if this duty is shirked in any way a serious stain will rest upon the Williams & Guion line, no less than upon Capt. FORSYTH.

The good work goes on! A new charter, an effective Election law—and now the Board of Supervisors, with all its iniquities, is legislated out of existence. The *Tribune*, in its anxiety to comfort its exemplary friends of the Young Democracy, may see in these things only the handiwork of Satan. But the citizens, who desire above all things good City government, note with pleasure the changes in progress, and are hopeful.

Some day or other the principle will be thoroughly established that the man who tortures animals deserves himself to be punished. There are at present great barbarities tolerated in the transportation of cattle by railroad, and Mr. SUMNER has prevailed upon the Senate to direct a committee to inquire into the subject. In the Assembly, Mr. JACOBS has introduced a bill intended also to protect animals from the cruelties to which they are now subjected. Thus the grain of seed begins to bear fruit. Brutes in human form will not always be able to indulge in their horrible instincts at the expense of horses and cattle—really the superior animals.

It is understood that the preparations for the presentation of a strong ticket for the coming election of Aldermen proceed in a manner which will indicate more clearly than aught that has yet transpired, the radical nature of the reform which is being effected in civic matters. The object is to bring together candidates representing the respectability and enterprise of the City—candidates whose standing will justify the confidence of the propertied classes and the whole body of tax-payers. Gen. DIX is named among those who have consented to be nominated.

The rival claimants for the Richmond Mayoralty have at last done wisely and commendably. They have had a conference, and agreed to submit their differences to the bloodless arbitrament of the Virginia Court of Appeals, which met yesterday. How much more sensible such a course, and how much better calculated to allay the general distrust of the reconstructed feeling of "Old Virginia," than it was to appeal to force and bloodshed! Very few people outside of that State really care who is Mayor of its capital, but the whole country is interested in the peace of that city, as an indication of popular acceptance of the restored law. Richmond may go to law as much and as fiercely as it pleases, but its people must stop shooting and breaking heads.

Mr. GREELEY assails the motives and purposes of the Republicans in and out of the Legislature who aided in promoting the enactment of the new charter and the wholesome Election law with which it was accompanied. He declares that all are mere creatures of Mr. TWEED; and that the Citizens' Association, being in the same category, must be forthwith abolished. Mr. GREELEY is not a wise man, or we might wonder at his zealousness in provoking a controversy which can only end in mortification. His discomfiture is complete already. He was for the charter and against it—for the Young Democracy and against it—for reform and against it. By a little hocus-pocus, the want to Albany in the name of the Union League, whose members were disgusted with his championship; and being at Albany, he disported himself in so ludicrous a manner, and with so ludicrous an effect, that he was only laughed at for his pains. Not a soul adopted his suggestions or heeded his warnings; in part because of the folly of his counsel, and in part because he was understood to be the secret partner and ally of Messrs. MORRISSEY, GEBBE, O'BRIEN & Co. When the

charter passed, few of its opponents occupied a

He had evolved some comments which probably [illegible] for example, we should [illegible] fan, we should not have thought the last man who should [illegible] himself a judge in the Republican Senate. We cannot help but be glad.

The next election of Judges for the New-York Court of Appeals will, we believe, afford the first feminine knave in our State history of the representation of minorities. By the amended judiciary article voted for and carried last November, no election hereafter is to vote for more than Chief-Justice and four Associate Justices—the whole number of Associate Justices being six. The minority, therefore, can be sure of their two candidates on the 8th of next month, of the majority of the others. We had hoped that the same principle might have been applied in the same ratio to the election of the fifteen New-York Aldermen, under the new charter. It is well to vote for those officers by general ticket, rather than by wards; it would be better if each voter were allowed to vote for ten Aldermen only.

Rumors of a new "Gold Ring," of the genus Tweed, are becoming current among timid people on the street, and we notice that some of the papers have given them credence. We have very little faith that the experiment of "black Friday" will be tried again very soon. The lesson of that day was sufficiently severe to last for a long time to come, and we doubt if a ring can be found sufficiently strong to be really formidable, with courage to try so hazardous an experiment. The Government is similarly disposed to what it was in August, and, if anything, would be even more energetic; and, besides, the people generally are very much inclined to favor the "bear" interest. Under all the circumstances, we do not apprehend any immediate tossing of gold.

The case against Rev. HORACE COOKE was decided in the Methodist "New-York Book Conference" in a manner which was not satisfactory to all the members. The "whitewashing" process, which was so successfully applied in reference to the "Methodist Book Concern," was adopted on a smaller scale by one section of the Conference—to the great displeasure of the other section. Rev. F. H. FRASE was in favor of Mr. COOKE being permitted to withdraw with flying colors, so to speak. This would enable him to return to the same Church, or any other Church—so said Rev. Mr. SOUDDER—"and be immediately admitted without confession or contrition." "I am afraid," added Mr. SOUDDER, "it may be dangerous, Brother FRASE." We should have thought so, too. But, interposed Rev. Mr. MALLORY, "it makes a tremendous breeze in the Church to kick a man out." That is what the Church seems most afraid of—"a tremendous breeze." In order to avoid so great a calamity, notorious frauds in the Methodist Book Concern were grossly slurred over, and Rev. Mr. LANAHAN, to whom the Methodists owe a deep debt of gratitude, was severely snubbed for venturing to tell the truth. Rev. Mr. COOKE has been allowed to withdraw, with a label of "criminal unfitness" for the ministerial office, stuck upon his back. This was, perhaps, intended as a sort of compromise. The whole proceedings will remind the public of the "hole and corner" investigation of the Committee which discovered frauds in the management of the Book Concern, and did not dare to say so for fear of "causing scandal."

The new system of wharves and docks proposed for New-York will, no doubt, give the Metropolis a new aspect in time, and also bring compensations to some of our localities now in the back-ground. Williamsburg, for instance—to use the old name—would see herself elevated into importance by means of the fleets about her, which, being shaped into docks, like those of the Thames and Mersey, would make her the envy of the aristocratic "Heights." The level and marsh of Wallabout offer a fine area for the same purpose; and if Brooklyn must mourn over the departure of the Navy-Yard, it would find ample compensation in the long run. The time will come when the Long Island edge, for miles about that city, will bristle with a forestry of masts to equal, if not surpass, that of London or Liverpool.

There was another lively day in the Assembly yesterday. Although the great battle of the season is over, there are still numerous bills to be passed—and it is currently reported that much money is in some of them. Some members of "easy virtue" have had a very prosperous season even thus far, and there is more hay yet to be made. A true, full and particular history of the session would probably disclose many curious and striking transactions in the way of private bargains. Is it not a pity that the Legislature cannot be always in session?

The *World* of yesterday gravely predicts that the State will long remain under Democratic control, and that the Judiciary candidates of its party, to be nominated at Rochester on the 26th inst., will be elected almost beyond a peradventure. Recent experience has taught us that as a political prognosticator the *World* is not a success. Its recent "war to the knife" campaign, which it entered upon with such overwhelming confidence, and which it predicted over and over again would be successful, was a most miserable fiasco. We suggest that our neighbor forego prophesying for a time, and recur to its original mission of moral reform.

The question of the cost of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been freely discussed by both American and European engineers, but we believe that the latest and best data justify our estimates of Tuesday, placing the probable amount at from seventy to one hundred millions of dollars. The ultimate advantage of such a work to commerce, and especially to the commerce of this country, is beyond computation, but the immediate advantage to ship-owners is more easily fixed. Competent engineers place the cost of the transportation of a ship and cargo of one thousand tons by such a canal at one-twenty-fifth of the cost of transporting the cargo by rail. Hon. ELIHU WASH, who has made a study of the science of fortification, and who conducted in 1858 a special investigation of the Darien Canal schemes, confirms this estimate, and it is probably not far from an accurate one.

Presentation of a Bust of Mr. Elliott to the Academy of Design.

Last evening a number of gentlemen, subscribers to the fund for the purchase of Mr. CALVERLEY's bust of the late CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, N. A., assembled at the Academy of Design, and through Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS made a formal presentation of the bust to the Academy. The bust has been previously placed in the Library. It is mounted on a handsome pedestal, on which are engraved the dates of Mr. ELLIOTT's birth and decease, and is said by those who knew Mr. ELLIOTT best to be a most striking likeness.

Mr. CURTIS, in making the presentation, be-

formed to the early career of Mr. ELLIOTT, to his successful industry, to his modesty, [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. ELLIOTT [illegible] Academy. Of these he [illegible] entirely [illegible] Mr. Curtis then [illegible] a number of [illegible] and [illegible] that nothing [illegible] more appropriate than the fact that [illegible] Mr. ELLIOTT had, as it were, the whole art resources of the country to draw him. He never seemed deserving of crowning the month in view of them. Mr. CURTIS concluded by paying a most tender and eloquent tribute to the many virtues of the deceased.

Mr. GRAY, President of the Academy, accepted the bust on behalf of the Academy, and returned thanks to the donors and to Mr. CURTIS were adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

ASSEMBLY-CHATTER.

Yale College Glee Club.

The Yale College Glee Club had its promised concert at Steinway Hall last evening. The audience was numerous and kindly. The programme interpreted has already been telegraphed in this City. It consisted principally of college songs, given by a double quartet, which was not badly balanced, but which would assuredly have been richer in sound had a proportion as good as that of a single quartet consistently labored to have maintained in its composition. "Lynch," "Bingo," "Peter Gray," "Mozambique," "Springfield Mountain" and "Up Salem," were the special pieces rendered. Mr. BISHOP, a member of the Club, was the pianist, and played with a brilliancy that was enhanced by their rarest of accompaniments to the execution of most amateurs—correctness of reading and clearness of execution.

Musical Notes.

The first performance of DONIZETTI's "Maria de Rohan," at the Union League Theater, was so emphatic a success that it is to be repeated on the evening of April 18. The former performance was directed, it will be remembered, by Signor RONCONI, and the coming one will be under the same excellent auspices. Those who have not yet been so fortunate as to witness Signor RONCONI's superb performance of *Chevrieuse*, should not miss this opportunity; and no fear need be felt lest the support rendered him by the amateurs or professionals who are to assist, will be unworthy of association with even so distinguished and admirable an artist.

A charitable institution, which has for many years done a world of good in assisting the respectable and hard working women of the indigent classes at a time when they most need womanly succor, holds its forty-seventh anniversary on Wednesday, the 20th inst. We trust that the benevolent ladies who manage the Lying-in Hospital, No. 23 Marion-street, will meet a hearty response from the public whom they have invited.

Mr. JULIUS SCHUBERTH's festival soirée on Saturday evening last was one of the finest concerts of the season. It was given in honor of Abbé FRANZ LISZT, and a considerable number of eminent artists aided in the programme. Among these were Mrs. Emily Davison, Miss Clara Perl, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. H. Kowalski, Mr. von Inten, Mr. C. Werner, Mr. Hugo Bussmyer and Mr. Julius Schuberth. The first part consisted of miscellaneous selections of a high order, and the second exclusively of the compositions of LISZT. A very delightful concert was followed up by an entertainment given by Mr. SCHUBERTH at his rooms in Broadway, where a large company of invited guests were the recipients of his hospitality. In all respects the affair was creditably conducted, and will long be remembered to the honor of the gentleman who conceived and carried it into effect.

It is well known that English missionary efforts have long been directed toward the Protestantizing of Spain, without, however, having achieved any success. The very first Spanish Protestant Church ever organized is the Episcopal Church of St. Jago in this City, the services of which are held in the French Protestant Church in Twenty-second-street. To aid this not very affluent institution, the amateurs whom we have already announced as intending to produce DONIZETTI's "Elisir d'Amore" at the Union Club Theater, namely, Mrs. DAVISON, Miss POWELL, Dr. GIGLIANI DURANTE and Señor MARTINEZ, directed by Signor ALBITES, will repeat that performance on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the same place, as a matinée. Thanks to the influence of the lady patronesses of the Woman's Hospital, the tickets for the Tuesday are already disposed of, therefore the matinée of the Thursday will afford the only opportunity for the general public to witness a performance from which much is expected.

Election Frauds—The Justiceship of the Seventh District—Who Was Elected?

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, before Judge BRADY, the case of the People on the relation of HENRY MURRAY *vs.* JAMES E. COULTER was brought on, and argument was heard by Messrs. E. W. STOUGHTON and E. R. MEADS for the defendant, and by Mr. J. K. PORTER, representing the Attorney-General, in behalf of the plaintiffs. The action was commenced by the Attorney-General in February last, in pursuance of the statute, to oust the defendant, COULTER, from the office of Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District of this City. The allegations are that great frauds were perpetrated in the canvassing of votes at the recent election. After this suit was initiated, it appears that the Attorney-General commenced a second action, some time in March last, from the complaint in which it is alleged there was a mistake in the first complaint, and that one JAS. S. MASTERSON was duly elected, instead of either HENRY MURRAY or JAS. E. COULTER.

The case came before the Court, yesterday, on a motion made by the defendant to dismiss the first suit, on the ground that the people of the State, through their Attorney-General, H. R. CLEMENTSON, have elected to proceed with the Masterson suit instead of that initiated by HENRY MURRAY; or if that motion is denied, Messrs. STOUGHTON and E. R. MEADS asked that all proceedings in the first suit should be stayed until a trial and decision in the latter. The decision of the Court was reserved.

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York was held at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, a large gathering being present.

Rev. Dr. HALL read the annual report, from which it appeared that not a single case of disease or death had occurred in the institution during the year, that its funds have been increased to the amount of $2,800 by legacies, and that it has a balance in the treasury of $48 40 on the current account and $139 80 on general account. By the sale of its real estate the managers of the institution will be able, it is hoped, to raise a sum sufficient to pay for a new asylum. Dr. HALL also made a brief address in which he spoke of the claims of the orphans on our sympathies, and said that after inspection of the asylum he had felt convinced that it is one of the most useful institutions in our Metropolis and one of the most admirably managed.

The anniversary hymn was then sung and the further exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, songs, &c., by the children.

Heavy Bond Robbery in Exchange-Place.

About noon of yesterday Mr. GEORGE W. THOMAS, a broker doing business at No. 45 Exchange-place, called at the office of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., at No. 53 Exchange-place, and purchased sixty-two seven per cent. $1,000 bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Soon after the purchase had been made the selling firm sent the bonds in care of a clerk and one of the porters to the office of Mr. THOMAS with an order to obtain the proper money. When they arr

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

The City of Dublin and the Fenians —A Defence of the Officers of the Garrison—Apprehension in Ireland.

LONDON, April 12.—The underwriters have commenced casting lots for the commanding Odds of Seven as a total loss.—Capt. MEYER, of the steamer Spaniel, which rescued an Scotchmen yesterday, from New-Orleans, reports the prevalence of heavy easterly gales and unusually high seas until the thirtieth degree of latitude was passed....Five thousand non-conformist ministers have waited on Mr. GLADSTONE recently to protest against the sectarian element of the Education bill....Capt. LAGOS publishes a communication in the Pall Mall Gazette this morning, wherein he defends the officers of the American steamer Ouvidée. He says since the order of the Council of Aug. 4, 1868, it is doubtful if there is any rule of the road at sea.....*Chambers's Agricultural Journal* reports that good weather is working wonders everywhere in the crops. Wheat, which was previously suffering from drouth, is now in good condition. Beans and peas are coming on well, and the oats, barley and potato crops promise well.

DUBLIN, April 12.—Another agrarian outrage has been perpetrated in Ireland. Last night a man named KERWAN, an overseer for Mr. CLARKE, at Ballycarra, Cavan County, was assassinated. No clew has been obtained to the murderers.

The French Emperor and the Plebiscitum —Workmen on a Strike Stopping Others from Working—Arrests for Provoking the Removal of Revolutionary Placards.

PARIS, April 12.—Efforts were made today to persuade the Emperor to make some concessions in regard to the *plebiscitum*, but they met with no success; on the resignation of Count DARU is considered certain. In the Corps Legislatif today it was announced that M. SEGRIS had been appointed Minister of Finance, vice M. BUFFET, resigned, and that M. MARESIN RICHARD would assume the portfolio of Public Instruction, in conjunction with the Department of Public Works until a successor to M. RICHARD is chosen. It was officially stated that no other Ministerial modification was expected until the *plebiscitum* had been voted by the people. M. OLLIVIER said he should ask the Chamber to-morrow to adjourn until after the vote on the *plebiscitum*, which would be submitted to the nation between the 1st and the 8th of MAY.....The International Society of Workmen will take charge of the families of the men who have been sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the riots at La Creusot. The workmen there show no signs of returning to labor. A gang of five hundred iron workers have gone from Fourchambault to Perieux. On their arrival there they entered a foundry and put a stop to work, but they have committed no violence.....The Emperor has appointed a commission to consider the political status of ocean telegraph cables and to report what, if any, technical or international obstacles there may be to their absolute neutrality.....Yesterday, during the review of the troops, an unknown man created considerable disturbance in the crowd by shouting vengeance against the Emperor. He was taken into custody. No arms were found on his person.....Thirty persons were arrested yesterday for having tried to prevent the Police from tearing down revolutionary placards.

The Killed and Wounded at Barcelona—The Pope and the Spanish Clergy—Infallibility.

MADRID, April 12.—The losses in the fighting at the Gracia suburb of Barcelona, were not so light as they were represented to be. Of the insurgents, nineteen are known to have been killed and ten wounded. Besides these, many of the wounded were taken home by their friends, and it is impossible to ascertain their exact number. The troops lost two men killed and thirteen wounded. It is officially reported that the outbreak was not prompted by hostility to the conscription alone, but socialistic and partisan agitators were also at work to heighten the discontent of the citizens.....A Paris dispatch says several Carlist chieftains have succeeded in entering Spain; and news of fresh insurrections is looked for.

ROME, April 12.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has published a sharp reply to the recent letter of Orleans. The last chapter of the first schema of the dogma of Papal infallibility will be voted upon today. The opponents of the dogma will be required to vote in writing.

PARIS, April 12.—The answer of Count DARU to Cardinal ANTONELLI's note is expected to reach Rome to-morrow.....The Court of Rome has decided to forbid the clergy of Spain from taking the oath to the new Constitution.

The House of Commons—Adjournment over after Short Holidays.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. GLADSTONE moved that, on rising, the House adjourn until the 26th inst. Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, said the Government was earnestly working to introduce a Bill providing for a complete licensing system, which he hoped the House would be ready to pass soon after the holidays. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Lord SLIGO's disclaimer of any disposition to offer a factious opposition to the Irish Land bill, said the debate thus far had been barren and unprofitable, and he hoped it would not be renewed until after Easter. The bill contained no assault on property; yet little progress had been made. It was said that the Government had undertaken too much. If so, the vacillation of the House had thrown heavy additional work on the Government. Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the progress of the House this session was unprecedentedly slow; yet neither party was to blame for the delay, which was due to the new and complicated questions which had been brought up. The Minister himself, he sincerely desired to see the way cleared for the Education bill. The motion to adjourn to the 26th inst. was carried. Notices were given of various motions, among them one by Sir J. PAKINGTON for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the recent great losses of life at sea in connection with the loading and inspection of vessels. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was adopted; after which the House adjourned for the holidays.

CANADA.

The Red River Expedition—Active Preparations—A Sc. John, N. B., Pilot Supposed to be Lost With all Hands.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 12.—The preparations for the Red River expedition are being vigorously pushed forward. Supplies of tents, horses and wagons and other necessaries for transport and commissariat purposes are already ordered, and a steamer is chartered to leave on the 24 of May with men to work on the road to be traversed by the troops.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 12.—The new pilot-boat *John Mullen* left here eight days ago for a cruise in the Bay, and has not since been heard of. It is feared she is lost with all on board.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Importing via New-York—The Question of Entering Goods Here—Tax Fire in a Mine—The Neuro Vein.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The importers of this city met yesterday to discuss the question whether it be necessary to enter in the New-York Custom-house goods in transitu from Europe, overland from New-York to San Francisco.

A committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and, if possible, to secure relief from the onerous duties now imposed by the present regulation.....The first bar of tin ever made in the United States has been presented to the Secretary of the California Pioneers. It is eight inches long, four inches wide and two inches thick. The bar is appropriately inscribed.....The fire in cuff burning in the North shaft of the Amador Mine. The stock declined from $70 to $10 per share, causing a panic among the stockholders. A heavy snow and rain-storm prevailed in the Sierra Nevada mountains last night, and caused considerable damage to Virginia City.....At the municipal election at San José, yesterday, the colored people were allowed to vote for the first time in California. The Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor.

MEXICO.

Opening of Congress—Financial Difficulties—The Rebellion—A Band of Banditti Dispersed—Invalid Soldiers' Votes in Ohio.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 6, via HAVANA, April 12.—The National Congress was opened on the 1st of April. President JUAREZ, in his message, recommends the proposed Telegraph Canal. The Treasurer's report is a sad exhibit of the financial condition of the country. Señor ROMERO recommends the recommendation of the free zone question. GARCIA DE CADENA and other rebel chiefs are still in the field, but with reduced forces. No recent engagements are reported. PLACIDO VEGA, with his army, threatens Matamoras, and the Government has no troops there. The storm made in California to assist him was known here. ANGEL SIERRA AZEL, a son of the ex-Governor, had been captured, and was ordered to be shot on the 31 inst., but no report of his execution has been received. A conspiracy of young men formed for the purpose of robbing churches has been discovered, and some of the conspirators have been imprisoned. Forced loans are being made throughout the Republic on foreigners. The publication of a Protestant newspaper has been begun in this city. The eruption of the volcano Chebornuco ceased on the 26th ult.

THE WEST.

The St. Louis City Treasurership—A Quartermaster's Train Attacked by Whites Disguised as Indians—Invalid Soldiers' Votes in Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—DWIGHT PUNKER, an old and prominent citizen, has been appointed City Treasurer by Mayor COLE, vice BUSHEY. The defaulter, ADOLPHE ENONDEN, who is charged with being instrumental in leading BUSHEY astray, was arrested today on charge of robbing the City Treasury of $25,000.....Navigation is now open to St. Paul.....A Quartermaster's train on route from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to Fort Harker, while encamped on Bluff Creek, on the night of March 6, was attacked, and 120 animals stampeded. The attacking party were dressed like Indians, but it is believed by the military authorities that they were disguised whites.

ST. LOUIS, April 12—Evening.—A. B. KRAUSE, who is alleged to be implicated in the defalcation of Mr. BUSHEY, the City Treasurer, was released to-day on $30,000 bonds.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Judge MCBURNEY decided the Montgomery County, Ohio, election cases yesterday in favor of EGGER, on the ground that the Republican candidate's majority was made up of the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home, and that the latter were not citizens of Ohio, and had no rights.

A Shooting Affair in Utah—One Man Killed.

CORRINE, Utah, April 12.—At a meeting of the Road Commissioners of the County of Idaho, held at Malad City, yesterday, a dispute arose between a man named MURPHY, the owner of the toll road, and a gentleman present. MURPHY drew a revolver, when Sheriff MORGAN, of Oneida County, seized him, and in the scuffle grabbed the pistol, and was shot in the fleshy part of the thigh. MURPHY then left the building, followed by the Sheriff, who took the pistol from him. The Sheriff observing MURPHY make a motion as if to draw another weapon, shot him through the heart. He died instantly.

Depredations by the Indians—A Ride for Life.

SIDNEY, Nebraska, April 12.—The Indians run off about thirty head of cattle belonging to Mr. C. A. MOORE yesterday from a point five miles east of here. The loss was not discovered until today.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 12.—Information was received from Fort Fetterman today, that the post-guide was attacked this morning by twenty Sioux Indians while getting traps within two miles of the post. He succeeded, after a hard ride, in making his escape.

THE SOUTH.

Operations of Auditor Wickliffe of New-Orleans—Seventy Thousand Dollars Realized on Alleged Fraudulent Warrants—Disappearance of the Auditor.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—Ex-Auditor WICKLIFFE, Saturday night went to the private residence of a broker and sold him $150,000 worth of State warrants, receiving $70,000 cash. Auditor GRAHAM states that said bonds were fraudulently issued. WICKLIFFE has disappeared, but his confidential agent, MUSHWAT, called on the broker for the balance of the money today and was arrested, and $15,000 was recovered. Auditor GRAHAM publishes a card cautioning the public against trading for warrants issued by WICKLIFFE.

NEW-YORK HOUGHS RAMPANT.

The Kerrigan-Tenbey Prize-Fight Broken Up—Out of the Frying-pan and Many Aberrant Arrests—Outrages by the Thieves in Midford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—Promptly on receiving notice of the contemplated prize-fight at Charles Island to-day, Gov. JEWELL telegraphed to Sheriff HOTCHKISS, of New-Haven County, and Adjutant-General MERWIN, giving authority for calling out the militia, and giving instructions to arrest as many of the party as possible. The news of the successful bagging of the party gives much satisfaction here.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—A prize fight, announced to come off at Charles Island, near Milford, Conn., was broken up by the State militia, under Gen. MERWIN, of Gov. JEWELL'S staff, and Sheriff HOTCHKISS, of New-Haven County, KERRIGAN, one of the principals, was arrested, together with MALOY and EDER, who were to fight in the same ring, and about ninety roughs, and are now lodged in jail in this city. TOMBEY, who was to fight KERRIGAN, left New-York in a small steam-tug, which encountered a storm on the Sound and put into Bridgeport, where TOMBEY, hearing of the intended raid, left for New-York on the first train. The crowd exacted many houses in Milford, robbed people in the streets, and was one of the most desperate gangs that ever left New-York. The five military companies acted promptly, and at one time a severe fight was thought imminent. The roughs will have a hearing before Judge ROBINSON to-morrow morning.

FIRES.

Partial Destruction of Forestville, N. Y. —Loss $100,000—Flour Mill in Ohio Burned.

FORESTVILLE, Chautauqua County, N. Y., April 12.—The principal portion of this town was burned last night. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in STRAIGHT & BROTHERS' store. The principal losers are: C. SCOTT, dwelling and hardware store; BROWN & PIERCE, store; DEE & CO., store store; A. J. WEBB, store and dwelling; Miss T. B. SLEEPER, millinery shop; STRAIGHT & BROTHERS, store; C. D. ASHELL, dwelling; A. P. PARSONS, dwelling, records and law office; PARSONS' law office and ROBERTS'S barber-shop. The loss is estimated at $100,000. About one-half of that amount is covered by insurance.

DELAWARE, Ohio, April 12.—The Delaware City Flour Mill, owned by C. E. HILLS & Co., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is $20,000, and is insured for $11,000 in different companies.

A Fatal Fight Between United States Seamen at Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Commander IRWIN, of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, reports to the Navy Department from Key West, April 8, that JOHN GIBSON, an ordinary seaman of that vessel, was killed on shore on the night of the 2d inst., and that EDWARD KELLY and RICHARD KENNAN, of the crew, were wounded. It appears that a few of the men had been given evening liberty, and KELLY and SHAW, another of the crew, became engaged in a fight. GIBSON and KENNAN attempted to separate them, when SHAW drew a razor with which he cut GIBSON and wounded KELLY and KENNAN severely. SHAW is now held for trial.

Universalist Convention of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—The centenary of Universalism was observed by the Rhode Island Universalist Convention, in this city, this afternoon and evening. CHARLES R. CARPENTER was President, and WILLIAM S. JOHNSON Secretary. Addresses were made by Rev. E. C. BROOKS, of Philadelphia; A. SAXE, of Rochester; Rev. T. M. PULLMAN, E. C. BOLLES, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. CHAPIN, of Boston, and others. The Rhode Island proportion of the Murray centenary fund was raised, together with several thousand dollars for local denominational purposes.

The Albany Charter Election—Democratic Mayor and City Council Chosen.

ALBANY, April 12.—At the charter election here today, the Democrats elected their Mayor, GEO. H. THATCHER, three of the four Aldermen at large, ten of the sixteen Aldermen, and eight of the sixteen Supervisors. THATCHER'S majority is between 3,000 and 4,000. MARTIN CONBOY, Jr., running on the Democratic ticket for Alderman at large, was defeated by WM. M. VAN ANTWERP, Republican; ROBERT H. MOORE, JOHN EVANS, PHILIP FITZSIMONS, Democrats.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—In Moonpocket, at daybreak this morning, the dead body of DANIEL LAPHAM, a young carpenter, was found in the street, where it had apparently lain for some hours. He had been shot through the head. A pistol was found in his hat near by. Murder is suspected, but it may be suicide.

BOSTON, April 12.—The mysterious disappearance of NELLIE BURNS, three years old, on the 21st of March, from the house of her parents, has caused the city authorities to offer a reward of $500 for her recovery.

NORWICH, Conn., April 12.—SAMUEL C. OSGOOD, a prominent merchant of this city, died this morning, after an illness of seven weeks. His age was fifty years.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Fenian Congress in this city has been in secret session for two days, and may continue for the balance of the week. There are about 250 delegates present, many of them the oldest members of the Brotherhood. The Congress is very reticent as to their future policy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—The following gentlemen were today elected officers of the Board of Trade of this city: CHARLES J. CURTISS, President; ALONZO P. WRIGHT, Vice-President; and GEORGE M. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Results of the Local Contest—Large Republican Gains—The Vote of the Colored Men.

On Monday, elections for town officers took place in the towns of Clinton, Belleville, Woodside, West Orange, South Orange, Milburn, Caldwell, Springfield, and New-Providence, in Essex County, N. J. The result was a Republican victory. Five of the townships were carried by the Republicans, two by Democrats, and one by a Union ticket.

In Clinton the vote was larger than that cast at the general election last Fall. The Republican ticket was elected. Peter Sandford was elected for Chosen Freeholder by a majority of 46; Henry Meeker, of Poor Justices of the Peace Joseph L. Wade received 36 majority; Reuben W. Osborn, 14. Milton Stockman was elected Collector without opposition.

In Belleville twenty colored votes were cast, and a colored man, Benjamin Brown, was elected Road-master. Henry Osborne, Republican, was elected Collector. John W. Dow, Theodore Sandford, Alexander Phillips and Henry B. Duncan, Republicans, for Justices of the Peace; Theodore Sandford and Hy. Duncan, Republicans, Chosen Freeholders.

In Woodside the Republican ticket was elected as follows: Assessor, Elias Osborn; Collector, James S. Gamble, 103 majority; Town Clerk, James Swinnerton, Jr.; Justice of the Peace, Elias Osborn, 107 majority; Town Committee—Charles Akers, Miles Thompson, Joseph H. Durfling, Horace Carter, John McMullen; Chosen Freeholders—Horace H. Nichols, James Moore, 84 majority.

In West Orange the regular ticket was successful. Abram P. Williams was elected Collector by a majority of 97. Chosen Freeholders—Thomas O. Woodruff, Charles Williams. Justice of the Peace—James Mayer.

In South Orange the Democratic ticket was elected by the majority of 30. Moses P. Smith was elected Collector, Aaron Baldwin and Moses P. Smith, Chosen Freeholders. George B. Tarrill (Republican) was elected President of the Corporation.

In Millburn the Republican candidates were elected by the following majorities: Collector Beirl Hagaman, 31; Chosen Freeholders—Edward T. Whittingham, 7; John McLaughlan, 44.

In Caldwell the Democratic ticket obtained an average majority of 75. Matthias Canfield was elected Collector; George Lane and William B. Allen, Chosen Freeholders; Henry Day and Matthias D. Canfield, Justices of the Peace.

In Springfield Aaron D. Soper was elected Collector, Samuel C. Smith Chosen Freeholder; both Republicans.

In New-Providence the Republicans were victorious. John T. Wilcox was elected Collector, W. A. Cochrane Chosen Freeholder.

The new board of Freeholders of Essex County will stand twenty-two Republicans to fifteen Democrats.

The town election in Morristown resulted in a Democratic victory by a majority of 112.

Full returns from the nine wards of the City of Paterson show that the election of Mayor, five Democrats and four Republicans Aldermen were elected. Henry Hopper, Democratic candidate in the First Ward, was elected by 7 majority, the balance of those chosen in that ward being Republicans. Henry Koehler, (Democrat,) was elected Alderman in the Sixth Ward by a majority of 2. Archie Henderson, (Republican,) candidate for City Clerk, ran ahead of his ticket and is elected by a handsome majority. Of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for Passaic County eight are Republicans and seven Democrats.

In Aquackanonck Township Judge H. P. Summer was defeated for Collector by 20 majority. David Campbell, Jr., being elected. The issue here was more a local than a political one.

In Pompton the Democratic ticket was elected entire.

The negroes voted quite generally, but there was no disturbance, and no ill-feeling was manifested on either side.

The result of the charter election in Trenton on Monday was as follows: Napton, Democrat, for Mayor, 514 majority; Shepard, Democrat, Second Superintendent, 570 majority; Bigelow, Republican, Receiver of Taxes; Democratic Board of Freeholders—The Republicans elected Cogill, Johnston and Moses, 3; the Democrats elected Briest and Cook, 2. The Board will stand 6 Republicans and 5 Democrats. Common Council—The Republicans elected, in the First Ward, Belville and Owens; Second Ward, Cook and Ward, Exton; Fourth Ward, Noble; Fifth Ward, Box. The Democrats elected Wilson in the Sixth Ward. The Board stands 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats, with a tie in the Seventh Ward, where a special election will be held, upon the result of which the political control of the city government will depend, involving the appointment of the Police, Street Commissioners, City Surveyor, Overseer of the Poor, City Solicitor, Sealer of Weights and Measures, City Physicians, City Clerk, Police Justices and City Treasurer. One hundred and eighty-five votes were polled by colored citizens. For some years past the city has given from 400 to 500 Democratic majority.

Yesterday an election for city and town officers was held in the cities and towns of Hudson County, N. J. It was the first election in the consolidated city of Jersey City, which comprises the cities of Bergen, Hudson City and Jersey City. The candidates for Mayor were H. O'Neill and Dennis McLeod. The subject of the location of extension of avenues running north and south through the county, which had been before the people during a year past, was also voted upon, the question having been submitted to the people by the last Legislature. The election drew out a large vote, and this fact, together with the variety of issues in the field, prevented the judge of election from making their returns up to 1½ o'clock this morning. At that hour no complete returns had been received from any ward, and no estimates had been given by which any result could be ascertained. The conduct of the polls during the day was quieter than was anticipated. Seven arrests were made of persons who attempted to vote illegally. All were committed for examination. As far as known there were no New-York repeaters in the city, the biggest swindles were very generally exposed, but a few arrests for minor disturbances were made. The most serious of these was a fight which occurred in the afternoon at the poll of the First District of the Second Ward, during which Michael Killeahey, the Democratic candidate, was badly wounded. The disturbance originated in the challenging of a man named Cairns, when the challenger was assaulted, and a general melee ensued. The parties were arrested.

A pond in Preston, Conn., has furnished to an angler a trout weighing four and a quarter pounds, and measuring eighteen inches in length and fourteen in circumference. Lake Winnipiseogee, in New-Hampshire, if we may credit the *Concord Patriot*, has just furnished a lake trout weighing twenty-one pounds, and measuring two feet and nine inches in length and about eight inches through the body.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND SKIRMISH

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on March 31, and Queenstown April 1, and the Hamburg steamship *Rolando*, from Hamburg March 31, and Havre April 2, both reached this port yesterday. The latest news thus received is fresher by two days than that at hand by the *Rolando*. Capt. MAGEE, of the *Holsatia*, will accept our thanks for the most recent continental journals.

Figaro announces the death at Boulogne, near Paris, of the painter MONVOISIN. He was eighty years of age. The journals also announce the death at Bougival, of M. AUGUSTE LIREUX, aged fifty-six, founder of the *Patrie*, and also of the *Nouvelle Fénestrère*. The deceased was formerly manager of the Odéon Theater.

Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE had arrived home at Auteuil, with the Princess and their two children. The Prince immediately withdrew to his chamber, and announced his intention of not receiving any one. His cousin, Prince LUCIEN MURAT, however, called on him to congratulate him. The house continued to be guarded by Police agents.

A Brussels letter, in the *Journal de Liége*, says: "The *Gaulois* of Paris publishes very unfavorable accounts of the Princess CHARLOTTE; according to that print, her state has become much worse, and an intense fever prevents her from leaving her bed; in a word, her situation is said to be almost desperate. I know from the best authority that there is happily not a word of truth in that statement."

A bill had been brought into the Madrid Cortes for the better regulation of certain ecclesiastical matters. The Government renounces the right it has hitherto exercised of forbidding the promulgation of Papal Bulls in Spain until they should have received the *exequatur*. But, while leaving the Bishops perfect freedom in this and other spiritual matters, it annuls their temporal jurisdiction and deprives them of the power of changing and removing the curas or parish priests—a power that, according to the *Times* correspondent, has often been grossly abused for political objects, especially in the case of the Carlist pulls and insurrections so frequent in that country.

Lord DERBY presided, on March 30, over the first annual meeting of the Society for Organizing Charitable Relief, which was held at Willis' Rooms. The noble Earl alluded to the rapid increase of pauperism, which he believed was largely attributable to the indiscriminate manner in which the poor were relieved by the various charitable societies acting independently of each other. A plan of organization, shadowed forth in the Society's report, was approved of, and a very decided opinion was expressed by the meeting that no satisfactory remedies for the evils of an increasing pauperism can be devised until the cooperation of the various charitable agencies in the metropolis has been attained. The Bishop of Winchester, Sir C. TREVELYAN, Lord LICHFIELD and Canon GREGORY were among the speakers.

The seventy-second anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was duly celebrated in London, on March 30. The Prince of Wales, responding to a toast, remarked: "Brethren, much has been said against Freemasonry by those who do not know what it is. People usually say they do not approve of secret societies; but I maintain that the craft is free from the reproach of being either disloyal or irreligious; and I am sure you will all support me in that assertion, for I am convinced that Her Majesty has no more loyal subjects than are the Freemasons of England. Brethren, I desire to remind you that, when, about seventy years ago, it became necessary for the Government of that day to put down secret societies, my relative, the late Duke of SUSSEX, urged in his place in Parliament that Freemasons' lodges ought to be exempt from such a law, and the force of his appeal was acknowledged. From that time Freemasonry has been devoid of politics, its only object being the pure and Christian one of charity. Brethren, I once more thank you heartily for the welcome you have given me this evening, and let me assure you that the interests of Freemasonry shall be strenuously upheld and supported by me." A manifestation took place on March 29, at the Ecole de Médecine, in connection with the late trial at Tours. The amphitheater was nearly full when Dr. TARDIEU entered, and took the chair to commence his lecture. Some applause was heard, mingled with hisses and cries of "A la porte, BONAPARTE!" "Vive VICTOR NOIR!" The Professor said: "Gentlemen, you surely cannot think of making me responsible for what has occurred." "Yes, yes, it is yours!" Go to the Tuileries!" "Gentlemen," retorted the Doctor, "your insults cannot affect me; I will, if you please, explain to you what I said in Court." He then entered into some details to show that the pistol-shot must have been fired in front, and that the brutal Prince's face could only have been the effect of a blow. "Only," he added, "I observed that in the report Dr. MOREL omitted to tell us on what part of the cheek the contusion was seen; and thence arose the disputes with which you are acquainted." "That is not the question," said the students. "Tell us about the pistol-shot." "The pistol which Noir had in his right hand." "I cannot," said Dr. TARDIEU, "enter into any political considerations. If any of you are unwilling to hear me, let them withdraw." "Yes, yes," said they, "and you had better be off to the Tuileries." The Professor, then declaring that he could no longer tolerate such a colloquy, and quitted the chair, on which the students also withdrew, but without any tumultuous manifestations in the street. Other demonstrations adverted to by telegraph, followed a few days afterwards, and were ended, as the public has already apprised us, in the closing of the course.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE

Complete Text of the New Senatus Consultums.

The following is the draft of the Senatus Consultum laid before the Senate on March 20:

I.—THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shares the legislative power with the Emperor and the Legislative Body. It has the initiating of laws.

Nevertheless, every law imposing taxes must first be voted by the Legislative Body.

2. The number of Senators may be increased to two-thirds of the number of the Legislative Body, not including the Senators who sit by right. The Emperor cannot nominate more than twenty Senators annually.

The constituent power belonging to the Senate by the articles 31 and 32 of the Constitution of 14th January, 1852, ceases to exist.

4. The stipulations annexed to the present Senatus Consultum, which are comprised in the *plebiscita* of 14—31 December, 1851, 21, 22, November, 1852, on reuniting thereafrom, form the Constitution of the Empire.

5. The Constitution can only be modified by the people on the proposition of the Emperor.

6. Paragraph 2 of the twenty-fifth article, and the articles 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 42 and 57 of the Constitution, as well as all stipulations contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, are abrogated, without prejudice to the abrogation resulting from the *plebiscitum* of the 21st and 22d November, 1852, and Senatus Consulta promulgated, notably that of 8th September, 1860.

7. Those portions of the Constitution of 14th January, 1852, and of the Senatus Consulta since promulgated, which were not abrogated formally or by implication or are not reproduced in the appendix to article 4, will have the force of law.

II.

1. The Constitution recognises, confirms and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, on which are founded the public rights of the French people.

II.—OF THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY AND OF THE REGENCY.

2. The Imperial dignity conferred on NAPOLEON III. by the *plebiscitum* of 21st and 22d of November, 1852, is hereditary in the direct and legitimate male descendants of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

3. Should NAPOLEON III. die, leaving a minor, the succession to the throne will be to the Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and his male descendants in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

4. In default of a legitimate or adopted heir to NAPOLEON III. and of collateral heirs according to the article preceding, the people will choose the Emperor, and regulate in his family the male hereditary succession, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. The project of a *plebiscitum* will be determined successively by the Senate and the Legislative Body, on the report of the Ministers in Council. Until the election of a new Emperor is completed, State affairs will be conducted by the Ministers in Council, and decided according to a majority of votes.

5. The members of the family of NAPOLEON III., entitled to the succession, and their descendants of both sexes, will form the Imperial family. They will not be entitled to marry without the consent of the Emperor. Without such consent their marriage will deprive them of their right of succession, and this deprivation will extend to their descendants. Nevertheless, if a family entitled to such a marriage, on its refusal to consent, shall secure his right by death, the Prince who shall succeed will recover his rights and positions of the civil order, as also the families and positions of the children born of their marriage.

6. The Secretary of the Empire will be regulated by an Organic Commission of 7th July, 1852, and in default of it by article 9 of article 6. The Legislative Body will be convoked as the same time as the Senate. In the cases referred to in the paragraph following, the votes of the Legislative Body will agree with those of the Senate for the election of Regent.

7. The members of the Imperial family with rights of succession will take the title of Prince. The eldest son of the Emperor will bear the title of Prince Imperial.

8. The Princes will be members of the Senate and of the Council of State on attaining the age of eighteen complete, but they cannot sit there unless with the consent of the Emperor.

III.—FORM OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

10. The Emperor governs with the concurrence of the Ministers, of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of the State.

11. The legislative power will be exercised collectively by the Emperor, the Senate, and the Legislative Body.

12. The initiative of laws will belong to the Emperor, to the Senate and Legislative Body. Nevertheless, laws relating to imposts must first be voted by the Legislative Body.

IV.—THE EMPEROR.

13. The Emperor is responsible to the French nation, to whom he has always the right of appeal.

14. The Emperor is Chief of the State. He commands the forces naval and military; declares war; makes treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce; appoints to all offices; and issues the decrees and rules necessary for the execution of the laws.

15. Justice is administered in his name.

16. He has the right of pardon and amnesty.

17. He sanctions and promulgates the laws.

18. Future modifications of laws, or customs, tariffs, or of the post of international treaties, will only be binding by virtue of a law.

19. Ministers depend solely on the Emperor only, and act in Council under his presidency. They are responsible.

20. Ministers may be members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body. They have the entrée to either assembly, and are entitled to be heard when they desire it.

21. The Ministers, the members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body and of the Council of State—naval and military officers, magistrates and public functionaries, will take the following oath: "I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor."

22. The Senatus Consults on the dotation of the Crown and Civil List of the 12th of December, 1852, and 7th of April, 1857, remain in force. In future the dotation of the Crown and Civil List will be fixed for the whole reign by the Legislature which meets after the succession of the Emperor.

V.—THE SENATE.

23. The Senate will be composed—

(1) Of Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals.

(2) Of citizens whom the Emperor raises to the dignity of senators.

24. The Senators are for life and irremovable.

25. Their number may be raised to two-thirds of the number of the Legislative Body. The Emperor cannot name more than twenty Senators in the year.

26. The President and Vice-President of the Senate are to be nominated by the Emperor. The Emperor convokes and prorogues the Senate. The sittings of the Senate will be public. The demand of five members will suffice for it to form itself into a secret committee.

27. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. It dissusses and votes the projects of law and of taxation.

VI.—CORPS LEGISLATIF.

28. The election is based on population.

29. The Deputies will be elected by universal suffrage, secret and scrutiny.

30. They will be elected for a period of not less than six years.

31. The Legislative Body will discuss and vote projects of law and of taxes.

32. It will choose at the commencement of each session the president who will form its bureau.

33. The Emperor convokes, adjourns, prorogues and dissolves the Legislative Body. In the case of a dissolution, the Emperor must convoke the new body within six months.

34. Its sittings will be public. The demand of five members will suffice for its forming itself into a select committee.

VII.—COUNCIL OF STATE.

35. The Council of State, under the direction of the Emperor, is charged to put into form projects of law, and the regulations for the public administration, and to resolve difficulties that occur in administrative business.

36. The Council, in the name of the Government, will maintain the discussion of projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative Body.

37. The Ministers have rank, a seat, and a deliberative voice in the Council of State.

VIII.—PETITIONS.

38. The right to petition is to the Senate and the Legislative Body.

The members of the old ninth class of Public School No. 2 held their regular quarterly meeting last evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street. Mr. THADDEUS W. MERSHAN read a sketch of the late EDMUND D. HOWES, who was a member of the Association. A bountiful collation was served, and speeches were made by F. W. SMITH, J. W. GERARD, THOS. F. HARRISON and others.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of a man named SCANLON, who is now lying dangerously ill at No. 60 Madison-street, from the effects of stab wounds, received four weeks ago. The assailant is understood to be at large, having been released by a Magistrate on false representations.

A Lesson in the Art of Decorating Utility.

The general use of silver, the "white gold" of the Egyptians, has always accompanied high civilization. Less gorgeous than gold, it is more satisfying to the eye, and, like gold, neither rusts nor corrodes by the action of the atmosphere. It has extraordinary malleability; can be beaten into leaf 1-100,000 of an inch in thickness, and drawn into wire measuring 400 feet to the grain, perhaps firm and tenacious that a wire one-twelfth of an inch in diameter will support a weight of 128 pounds. These qualities have made silver the favorite metal for the finer domestic uses in all times. The use of ornamental articles made from silver is mentioned in the Old Testament and by ancient writers. In Rome it was applied to the domestic uses, and was also used by the superstitious, as it has ever been, for votive offerings to the saints. That the silversmiths' art in ancient Rome was not carried to a high pitch, may be inferred from the fact that when CONSTANTINE the Great wished to make a present to the Roman churches he bought his silver in bulk and apportioned it out, allotting a certain number of pounds to each church, to be beaten and melted into chalices, cups, candlesticks, &c., after it was received. Such a present would be disastrous to a poor congregation in our day, when the cost of work done on silverware varies from four to fifty times the value of the metal used. In the middle ages Limoges became very much celebrated for its silverwork, and later, Paris. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the art was so highly esteemed at Paris that BENVENUTO CELLINI, the great Italian silversmith, was received on his visit at the French Court with little less than royal honors. A palace was given him for a workshop, and a present of 800 crowns, besides a pension of 600 crowns per annum to live upon. Some beautiful designs—since consigned by avarice to the melting-pot—were, in that age, perpetuated in silver, passing generally into the hands of the wealthy monasteries and powerful nobles. But the methods of working were still very slow and cumbrous. At London and Birmingham, the great centers of the trade during the first half of this century, the metal was manufactured in the same blacksmith style, with forge, hammer and file; but in the last twenty years, since the art of working in silver has been extensively practiced in our own inventive land, more important improvements have been made in it than during many centuries before. Most of these improvements in the processes of manufacture have been introduced by a single great house—that of TIFFANY & Co., of this City—and it is by their productions that the superiority of American solid silver-ware is best illustrated.

The artisans who made the report of the silverware at the Exposition Universelle remarks: "TIFFANY & Co. have but a very small case of silver goods, but the articles exhibited are of a very superior class; nothing equal to them *either the French or English departments*; altogether, they are lessons in the art of *decorating utility*." Another report says of them: "Compared with works of a similar kind exhibited by other countries, they seem to be perfect in their class, having no rivals. While other exhibits rest principally upon race and costly work, elaborated to the highest degree, the little display of the Americans rests upon humble work, proving that ordinary articles may be exalted and invested with a dignity that will entitle them to rank with the proudest achievements of industrial art."

The *London Art Journal* reluctantly acknowledges that these exhibits hold their own beside the best of England and France, and observes, with a grumble, John Bull compassion for the uncultured land: "The establishment of the Messrs. TIFFANY in the largest city in the New World, is of great importance, inasmuch as it is destined to exert much influence in the future. Assisted by their brother, who resides in London, and doing, as it were, business in both countries, they will be enabled to meet the wants of the American people, and to supply them with articles of home manufacture, of a character which, if we may judge from their productions in the Exhibition, will not suffer by comparison with those of the most celebrated houses in the old country. Their display in the Exhibition, of course, fell far short of their resources, and was, moreover, placed in a position where it was not likely to be seen to advantage. Indeed, it was not seen at all by the majority of visitors, and was only brought into notice by the persevering efforts of the Messrs. TIFFANY on the judges and in the press. Their efforts were successful, and they obtained a prize medal. Had they not done so, it would have been a disgrace to the Exhibition. As it was, they were the only exhibitors from the United States who received any reward."

Dandruff on the Head.

The most common, uncleanly and annoying disease which destroys the hair is Dandruff. To a lady or gentleman a scurfy or scaly head is an abomination. A few applications of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE will cleanse the afflicted part, and in a few days will make the hair grow luxuriantly. Sold by all druggists, and at CRISTADORO'S Depot, No. 6 Astor House.

Wine Aldermey Cattle

at auction THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, by L. M. HOFFMAN'

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The largest sales recorded by the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) during the week ended yesterday were those of the 5-story brick tenement and store building on the northeast corner of St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street, 25 by 90 feet, which were sold, and on the same day sold by the same firm, at auction, to a client of Messrs. Wilkins & Co., and some of the lots comprising the Clarendon Park property, on the west side of Amsterdam avenue, between 181st and 182d streets, which were also disposed of at auction. These sales were made to close the estate of Mary Ann Wilkins, deceased. Other sales made by the same firm were those of the 4-story brick tenement and store building on the southeast corner of 125th street and Lexington avenue, 25 by 90 feet, and the 4-story brick tenement and store building on the southeast corner of 126th street and Lexington avenue, 25 by 90 feet. Both of these properties were sold for

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will depart from Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, April 16, at 9 A. M.
COLORADO (from Pier No. 47 North River).....Wednesday, April 20, at 1 P. M.
WESTERNER, Custom GUARD.....SATURDAY, April 23, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN (from Pier No. 47 North River).....Wednesday, April 27, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain WHITBREAD.....SATURDAY, April 30, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $100 gold. Steerage passage, $30 currency.
Passengers forwarded to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 and 33 Broadway.

GUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Celtonia, Wednesday, April 13, Noon.
Algeria, Thursday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Samaria, Saturday, April 30, 7 A. M.
Cuba, Wednesday, May 4, 10 A. M.
Marathon, Thursday, May 12, 7 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, 100 carrying Steerage.
First Cabin.....$100 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$140, $160 gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30 currency.
Tickets from Paris to Havre, $20 gold.
Through tickets to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam, and other ports on the Continent, and for steerage passage, can be had at the Company's office.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SOLE DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, April 16, at 10 A. M.
PEREIRE.....Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, April 30, at 10 A. M.
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $140 and $120.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers forwarded from Havre to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c., at moderate rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 and 33 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax).....Wednesday, April 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 First Cabin.....$90
To London.....$85 To London.....$95
To Paris.....$125 To Paris.....$140
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Londonderry.....$80 Londonderry.....$30
Passengers can be booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.....April 16 | ANGLIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23 | CALEDONIA.....May 7
IOWA.....April 27 | AUSTRALIA.....May 14
Every SATURDAY from Pier 20, foot of Wall-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $80.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140 and $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
TEUTONIA, Thursday.....April 14, at 12 M.
ERIN, Webster, Wednesday, April 20, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Gossage, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway.
H. J. GILBERT, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PANAMA
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco.
First Class, Gold. Steerage.
$325 to $170. $150
according to location of berth.
The Company includes berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the 1st and 15th of each month, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of CANAL-ST.
ON THE 2ND AND 18TH OF EACH MONTH,
steamers of this Company sail from Panama for China and Japan.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Clothing and bedding furnished at moderate rates.
Departure of steamers from San Francisco for China and Japan will be announced hereafter.
For freight or passage, which will be taken at moderate rates, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP sailing on the 3d day of each month
MERIMAC, Capt. Winn, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tobey, May 3.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Cook, June 2.
and every succeeding month, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing twice monthly for HAVANA, touching at Key West, Tampa Bay and Nassau, N. P.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. RAIN, via Nassau, April 25.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
GASPARILLA AND HAVANA MAIL.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days. Steam Pier No. 37 East River, at 12 noon.
CLOFAT'LA, Capt. Fenelon, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
SATURDAY,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 8 Bowling-green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FASHION, SATURDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 29 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, HERRING & CO., Agents,
No. 64 and 66 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA, FLORIDA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. LIBENROSE
ON WEDNESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without Transhipment at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Bills of lading from their steamer clearance.
Insurance negotiated on cargo and mail not sent by steamer.
Through Rates and Bills Lading issued to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior of LOWER WATERS from New-York.
Passage to Fernandina, $15.
For freight or passage apply to
C. PETERSON & SON, No. 27 West-st., or to
D. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 4 Broadway.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S EXPEDITION AND DESPATCH AGENCY.
Passengers booked and forwarded by first-class steamers from Liverpool and Queenstown, weekly, by first-class steamers. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly steamers. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 64 New Broad-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

(Change of pier from foot of McDougal-st. to foot of Canal-st.)
NORTH RIVER.
The well-known, powerful and fast steamer
DE SOTO, Thos. E. Skiddy, Commander,
will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M. Positively no freight received after 2 P. M. on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
EVERITT & MORGAN, Agents,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Persons in attendance upon the departure of the City of Brooklyn, which leaves Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, April 16, will be saved the annoyance and inconvenience of passing through a multiplicity of cars and trouble in procuring tickets, baggage checks and examination of baggage, by purchasing tickets for the Continent. Commercial and transferable coupons are issued, which will entitle the holder to the comforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax).....Wednesday, April 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 First Cabin.....$90
To London.....$85 To London.....$95
To Paris.....$125 To Paris.....$140
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Londonderry.....$80 Londonderry.....$30
Passengers can be booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.....April 16 | ANGLIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23 | CALEDONIA.....May 7
IOWA.....April 27 | AUSTRALIA.....May 14
Every SATURDAY from Pier 20, foot of Wall-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $80.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140 and $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
TEUTONIA, Thursday.....April 14, at 12 M.
ERIN, Webster, Wednesday, April 20, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Gossage, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway.
H. J. GILBERT, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PANAMA
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco.
First Class, Gold. Steerage.
$325 to $170. $150
according to location of berth.
The Company includes berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the 1st and 15th of each month (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of CANAL-ST.
ON THE 2ND AND 18TH OF EACH MONTH,
steamers of this Company sail from Panama for China and Japan.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Clothing and bedding furnished at moderate rates.
Departure of steamers from San Francisco for China and Japan will be announced hereafter.
For freight or passage, which will be taken at moderate rates, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP sailing on the 3d day of each month
MERIMAC, Capt. Winn, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tobey, May 3.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Cook, June 2.
and every succeeding month, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing twice monthly for HAVANA, touching at Key West, Tampa Bay and Nassau, N. P.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. RAIN, via Nassau, April 25.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

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STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare through as low as by any other line.
The fast and commodious steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. TORREY and Capt. GEO. F. HOWLAND,
Leave Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st. North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway; corner Fulton-st., and at Depot, Jersey-st. office. No. 8 Jersey-st., near Washington.
PROPRIETORS' LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND,
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with all railroads for the West and North. Passengers taking this line avoid both ferriages and the discomfort of changing cars. Fare $2. Baggage checked to the destination. Freight received only at the head of the pier.
FOR BOSTON
Via Fall River, connecting as follows:
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commodore LEWIS, Commodore BERGEN,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
M. E. SIMONS, Managing Director.
G. E. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. HANGER, Freight Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will resume their regular trips from Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, making low fare, combined comfort in the safety and speediest of passages.
STEAMER D. S. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CRANE, for Stonington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sag Harbor, daily at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East-st. Will leave Sag Harbor for New-York at 6 A. M. Connects at Stonington with Shore Line Express Trains for Boston, Providence, Worcester, Hartford, Pittsfield and Unionville.
For Greenport and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (301-st. 8:15 P. M.)
For Oyster Bay and Way at 3:30 P. M. daily, (301-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (301-st. 8:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.)
For Fishkill and Way, 3 P. M. and 5 P. M.; (301-st. 8:15 and 8:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (301-st. 11 P. M.)
For Peekskill and Way, from 129-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., (daily,) 5:45 P. M., 6:45 and 8:45 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (301-st. 11 P. M.)
For Tarrytown and Way, from 129-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., (daily,) 5:45 P. M., 6:45 and 8:45 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (301-st. 11 P. M.)
For Hackensack and Way, from 129-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 8:45 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 8:15 P. M. and 9:30 P. M. and Saturdays only—12 midnight.
Orders left at Depot will receive prompt attention. Drawing Rooms and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and tickets for the checking and transfer of baggage may be had at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 944 Broadway, and at the Depots, foot of Chambers-st., Canal-st., Thirty-first-st., and foot of 129-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and foot of Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
A. H. WALDRON,
Gen'l Sup't. WM. B. RAHL,
L. D. MUCKLE, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand Ferries as follows:
For Babylon, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Patchogue, 10 A. M. for Merrick, 3:30 P. M. for Hempstead, Jamaica and Intermediate Stations.
For Babylon, Patchogue, Islip, Sayville and Greenport, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon.
All trains connect at Babylon with trains through the Merrick and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE—GALLERY OF ART, NO. 841 BROADWAY.—A CARD.—WM. M. BROWN & CO. have the honor to announce to the public his intentions of selling his entire collection of AMERICAN AND FRUIT and FLOWER PIECES, the result of eighteen months' constant labor and study to produce the finest specimens of this most delightful branch of art. Those who have seen anything they will compare favorably with anything of the kind heretofore offered at auction in this country. Time will be as follows: on and after the 15th inst. at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, and on the evening of the 18th inst. at 7:30 o'clock. Catalogues containing fifty descriptions from some of the most eminent New-York painters will be sold at the EVENINGS of the 18th and 19th of April. They will comprise the following named artists: Wm. M. Brown, Mrs. Henry D. Johnson, Bradley, Wellington, Evans, Gifford, Bispham, Prescott, Frank, Hollerung, Eaton, Tait, Wagner, Fisher, Hoffman, Calyo, Oliver, Coy, Robbins, Hopkins, Bricher, and others of equal talent. The works will be sold at BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 7:30 o'clock each night.

BY H. M. HUNTER, BROWN & CO., Auctioneers.
Sale at No. 37 Chambers-st. and rear of 254-st. to 256-st.
Within the store:
200 hogsheads new clay sugar tubs.
1,000 quarter boxes bench brushes.
100 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
50 barrels sour Cherries.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, in East Side—
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
Lemons.
Cargo brig Jabaqua, from Palermo.
A. H. WALDRON & Co., Auctioneers.—Sales-rooms No. 59 Liberty-st. and 112 Cedar-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c.
THIS DAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, great sale of second-hand, and new furniture, &c., including 25 parlor suites, 20 center-tables, 40 counting-house and office tables, plain carpets, bedding, chamber suites, &c.

By S. COLTON, Auctioneer.—Sales-rooms No. 53 East 13th-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) April 13, the entire balance of the furniture of Lawrence's Hotel, contained in three large buildings corner of Hudson-st. and Partrow, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Also, 4 fine 6-octave Hazelton Rosewood.

AUCTION.

BY HENRY E. LEEDS & MINER.
At our Salesroom, No. 127 Fulton-st.
AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY
SALES-ROOMS, NOS. 39 BROADWAY,
BLOCK BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING-STS.
GRAND TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLERY AND HORSE FURNISHINGS, ON THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock,
and comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration, COMPRISING
CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, DOUBLE BAROUCHES, SUN CARRIAGES, CABRIOLETS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CAPE CARTS, PONY SEAT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, SPRINGBOARD COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PAS SENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, LIGHT AND HEAVY TRADE BUSINESS WAGONS AND TRADE BUSINESS CARTS, DESPOT AND TAILOR CARTS, LIGHT AND HEAVY ROAD AND TROTTING WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, MILK AND BUTCHER CARTS, GIG AND SULKY HARNESS, RACING SADDLES, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of single and three-quarter strong Marvills, Keon & Lister and other walking canes; also, a large assortment of gent's, ladies' and children's saddles, including a few second-hand ladies' saddles, which will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition as above on and from this day, (to-day,) and on the day of SALE, (THURSDAY,) the 14th inst., with the addition of the stock, ABOUT SEVENTY CARRIAGES, and on the day of the sale, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sales-rooms, No. 15 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
BY HENRY E. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A DESIRABLE PARCEL OF STOCKS
(LATELY ENDED BY DEATH), on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of Administratrix of H. P. Liscomb, deceased).
1,000 United States 6s of 1881.
110,000 New-York Central first mort. cash stock.
5,000 Central Pac. P. R. R. bonds.
110,000 Iowa River Railroad 7 per cent bonds.
100 shares Brooklyn Ins. Co. 100 shares Nassau Bank.
45 shares Continental Ins. Co. 50 shares Nat. Trust Co.
Cons. 50 shares Iron Bank, Mer.
110 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co. 5 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
20 shares Columbia Ins. Co. 5700 Hardin Co. Bank, Kentucky.
Ins. Co. 500 shares Iowa River R. R.
10 shares Germania Ins. Co. 10 shares Jefferson Bounty Fund Railroad.
200 Continental Ins. scrip. 1,000 shares Eldorado Mining Company.
274 shares Tanguay stock. 100 shares Eldorado Mining Company.
400 shares Gray and McClintock Petroleum. 1,000 shares Tilton Ext. Petroleum.
Patent for improvement in mode of staking wells; letters patent for ten counties in New-Jersey.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WOOD-PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, COWS, &c., AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
H. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. W. Hull, Rye, Milton-av., on the road to Milton, and known as the Old Clark House, all the handsome and well-selected household furniture, comprising—Rosewood piano-forte, seven-octaves, by A. & C. Fischer, maker; sofas, arm and other chairs; two tables with marble tops; mahogany extension table; mahogany bureau; mahogany and walnut bedsteads; a very good assortment of bedroom furniture; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rich French china and cut glassware, heavy silver-plated ware, with gilded silver mountings; fine table linen; Fine rose-wood parlor suite, in hair cloth; walnut parlor suite, covered with rich damask; mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, tables, bookcases, &c.; fine carpets, mattresses, mirrors, pictures, large writing desk, sofa bedstead, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; also, 12 cows, one calf, 1st garden and stable utensils, &c.; also a chestnut mare, 9 hands high, 10 years old; good driver and saddle horse.
Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIMEROCK RICH CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.
H. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 327 5th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., the entire contents of a family removing, comprising rich ebony and gilt suits of satin de laine, Aubusson rugs, fine French plate glass and mantel mirrors, ebony and gilt center and side tables and cabinets, Turkish easy chairs, elegant clocks and ornaments, rosewood pianoforte, by Steinway & Sons, elegant silk curtains, walnut buffet, dining chairs, walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, book-case, velvet and Brussels carpets, hall oil-cloth, kitchen furniture, &c. By order.
Catalogues now ready at No. 1 Pine-st.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, about SEVENTY THOUSAND pounds POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in such proportions as may be required.
The same can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale, upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard.
A sample of similar scale here shows fifty tons of metallic copper.
One-half of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twenty days will be allowed to remove the scale, which must be done within the days as will be fastened to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government funds, and all the scale to be removed from the yard.
By order of the Secretary of the Navy.
R. J. BRAME, Chief of Bureau.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of fieri facias, and to me directed out of Court, I will sell, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the forenoon, at No. 49 Beekman-st., N. Y., a small quantity of coal, also, coal scales, chain, counter, desk and other articles. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.
JAS. DUNPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BANK-BOOK NO. 12,000, on the East River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 7 Chambers-st., near Tryon.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE ST. HONORÉ, NO. 12 WEST 27TH-ST.—The above, handsomely situated, offers superior accommodations to gentlemen and their families, and single gentlemen; 25 tables d'hôte; 2 parlors, and suites of rooms, with or without board; also, single rooms, with board, at moderate rates. Open all the year round. Terms, $10 per week and upwards. Address, for one week, Box No. 3,497 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 862, NEAR 31ST-ST.—A second floor, containing parlor, four bedrooms, reading and dressing rooms, hot and cold baths, handsomely furnished, to rent to a family with many respectable boarders. The house will be, if desired, divided into suites of three rooms and two rooms, with board; also, a large room for two gentlemen, only; house and all appointments first-class; undoubted references required.

No. 2 WEST 30TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of furnished rooms, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, private dining-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season, or a part of it. Every attention given. Also, a first-class restaurant opposite; no moving in the Spring.

No. 129 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom to rent, with first-class board, and third-story large front room; board reasonable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, NEAR MAY; handsomely furnished parlor floor, with or without board; gentlemen, with or without private table; French cook.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 397.—SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table, by the season or year. Restaurant.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without breakfast; also a small one, at No. 202 4th-av., near 22d-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS to let, with board, to gentlemen only. No. 101 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

No. 8 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms to let, with board; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 30 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land; fine scenery. Address H. F., Esopus, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR the season in house delightfully located on the ocean; accommodations for 30 persons; terms moderate. Address, for circulars, Box No. 2 West 30th-st.

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INHUMANITY AT SEA.

The Captain of the Manhattan and the Samaria.

Forysth's Cadiz Bravery Criticised—An Investigation Called for—Arrival of the Samaria at this Port—Statement of Her Passengers.

The steamer *Samaria*, of the Cunard line, plying between this port and Liverpool, arrived at her dock, Jersey City, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, after a pleasant voyage of eleven days from Liverpool. It will be remembered that the *Samaria* departed from Liverpool on the 26th of February last en route for New-York, and while on her voyage, in said ocean, she broke her screw shaft, and was by this accident compelled to pursue her route under sail alone. In consequence of adverse winds this was an extremely slow process, and her commander, Captain JOHN A. MARTIN, who has probably had that experience in ocean navigation that but few who "go down to the sea in ships" have enjoyed, determined to "bout ship and proceed back again to Queenstown to repair damages; but the attempt was fraught with peril, as the sequel proved. For nearly three weeks nothing was heard of the missing steamer and her non-arrival at this port, coupled with the anxiety of the public in regard to the rumors of disaster to the *City of Boston* and the *Schmidt* tended, in a manner, to make those who were waiting anxiously for her arrival, to have misgivings in her behalf. Her non-appearance in time, but on the 20th of March the news of her safe arrival at Queenstown spread like wildfire throughout the City, and great was the joy of those who had friends and relatives on board, as well as of the officers of the company, who were beginning to entertain grave doubts of safety.

HER PERILOUS TRIP.

From several of her officers our reporter has obtained facts that go far to shew that our mariners of the present day have forgotten, or at least they seem to ignore the common dictates of humanity—*vide* the conduct of Capt. EYRE, of the *Dundee*, in their treatment of vessels in distress. The *Samaria* with American citizens on board and a full list of passengers, after the accident that befel her propeller, lay like a log in the sea, making no headway whatever, and with her stores of provisions, which were only calculated to hold out twenty-five days, gradually being eaten up and limiting the voyage to a fortnight or longer, as the case might be, the prospects were anything but flattering. For days and weeks she lay in the ocean utterly helpless, but on the 12th of March, at 10 A. M., a steamer was descried in latitude 50° 19' north, long. 31° 24' west. The latter vessel, with very little variation, a large steamer, which was afterward ascertained to be the *Manhattan*, of WILLIAMS & GUION'S line, hove in sight on the westward horizon, and gradually approached the disabled Cunarder. Capt. MARTIN, of the *Samaria*, fired several guns, and hoisted the commercial code signals "I England disabled" and "I wish to communicate," and also lowered the mainstop-gallant sail to attract their attention to his disabled condition, but the stranger, without paying the slightest attention to the signals or the booming of the minute guns, suddenly sheered off and pursued her course, evidently trying to escape. Rockets rockets being sent up she displayed her ensign as a token of recognition, and was soon lost to view. The officers of the *Samaria* and the greater portion of the passengers on deck who were anxiously scanning the steamer, aver positively that she could not have been more than a mile distant, as through the telescope persons were discovered moving about her decks, and three or four were seen in the rigging.

AT QUEENSTOWN AT LAST.

After this disgraceful and inhuman action of the officers of the *Manhattan*, in refusing to succor their helpless brethren, the *Samaria* was favored with a series of stiff "blows" from the north and east, and with her canvas furled to the breeze she made the Irish coast on the 29th of March, but owing to a terrible land-breeze she was compelled to lay to. On the evening of that day a boat was sent landward manned by a portion of her crew, under the command of third officer DAVID BROWN, who was directed to seek Kingston Harbor as a harbor of refuge, and secure a pilot. Mr. BROWN, and the men with him, safely anchored in the roads and discharged her mails and passengers, which were subsequently transferred to the steamer *Java*, of the same line, whose arrival at this port last week has been duly announced.

The action of Capt. FORSYTH, of the *Manhattan*, has been severely criticised, both in this country and England, for the seemingly inhuman conduct, and from the bitter feelings engendered, it is not at all unlikely that he will be called upon to answer for his course. The passengers and officers of the *Samaria* speak bitterly on the subject, and treat with contempt his letter in which he states that "there was nothing in the appearance of the steamer to indicate distress, as it was too far off to make out any signals." To refute this explanation of Capt. FORSYTH, the master of the *Elizabeth Yeo* in a letter states as follows:

I am much surprised to observe the account given by the Captain of the *Manhattan*. I can hardly endorse the statement of the passengers and officers of the *Samaria*, as I was in sight of both steamers at the time, and was within three miles of the latter north than the *Manhattan*. I could see her signals (but could not read them,) and also heard the reports of the guns fired by the *Samaria*, and saw the smoke. I fully expected the *Manhattan* was going to render assistance of the *Samaria*, and was much astonished that she kept away and proceeded on her passage, as it was quite clear that the *Samaria* was on in a disabled condition.

Master of the ship *Elizabeth Yeo*, of Bristol, for New Orleans.

STATEMENT OF THE SAMARIA'S PASSENGERS.

The following passengers on the *Samaria* during her unfortunate voyage, thus corroborate the above:

We, the cabin passengers of the Cunard steam-ship *Samaria*, including the well-known and long-experienced Captain CLEVERLY, feel that it is our duty to the public the following statement of facts; on the 26th of February, 1870, the *Samaria* left Liverpool, bound for New-York. On the 2d of March the shaft broke, and the ship was left helpless and unmanageable under sail. On the 12th of March we sighted a steamship, supposed to be the *Manhattan*. To attract her attention to our disabled condition, Capt. MARTIN fired several guns, and hoisted the signals, "Engine, disabled" and "I wish to communicate." She proceeded on her course, however, without taking the slightest notice of us, passing by on the starboard side. The weather was at the time so completely unmanageable on account of the high head wind prevailing, that, although the helm was kept hard up, she would not pay off toward the *Manhattan*. We feel positive that the Captain of that vessel must not only have heard our guns, but also understood that we were in great need of assistance, as when we first commenced firing, two ships hove in sight which were nearer to the steamer than the *Manhattan* was leeward, immediately bore down to us and inquired whether we required help from them. In our opinion, and the captains and mates of the Hamilton Canada on the bow of the *Manhattan* toward another in distress should meet with that punishment it so richly deserves.

(Signed) E. GRIVIL, J. P., Cheltenham, Wm. Bennett, Cheltenham, Otto Kinch, Cheltenham, R. Bass, A. Stephens, W. J. Wardell, H. E. Northgreaves, P. J. Germain, G. Dontre, B. G. L., R. E. Alsdell, H. Wellings.

The *Samaria*, after undergoing repairs at Queenstown, departed again for New-York with an assorted cargo of merchandise and 220 passengers, and arrived yesterday evening, as above stated.

Third Trial of Edwin Forry for Murder.

Yesterday morning, in the King's County Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD and Assistant Justices VOORHEES and JOHNSON, the trial of EDWIN FERRY, on the charge of murdering THOMAS HAYES, on the 26th December last, was resumed. As on the previous day the gallery of the Court was thronged by a promiscuous crowd of the denizens of the Fifth Ward. For the accused there were present Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER and Mr. JOHN H. BERGEN; the prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney MANN and Ex-Judge MOORE. The jury impaneled yesterday having taken their place and answered to their names the District-Attorney recapitulated all the circumstances attending the murder of HAYES, which have been frequently related in these columns. Dr. Henry McManus, Thos. Delany, Henry Williams, Coroner Whitehill, John Graham, Michael Coigan, Thos. Gibbon, Officer McDermott, Andrew Moore, Wm. McCormick, William Croll, Officer Smith, Wm. Sinclair, Thos. Fox, Officers Kelahan, Denton, McLaughlin, Campbell and Cowan repeated the testimony given on the previous trials. The only new evidence elicited was as follows:

MARGET CAMPBELL, sworn: I was in HENRY CARROLL'S liquor-store, in Furman-street, when I heard some one say there was a row over the way. I went up toward HARSUCK'S store and saw Officer HAYES; I reached a car before I came to the archway; I heard HAYES say upon the sidewalk that he was shot and that FERRY shot him; he was by the garden on the side of the archway when he made that statement; I went with him to Fulton Ferry; he walked up from Fulton Ferry, held up on either side by Mr. CURRAN and myself; as far as Columbia-st.; he walked there about five minutes till a carriage came into which he was assisted.

Cross-examined—I had been in CARROLL'S three-quarters of an hour when I heard the report; I was at work on the river during the day; I quitted work after five o'clock; I had been drinking several times of ale and whisky during the day; eight or ten of us ran out together; we were about a Block—say so far as from this to the City Hall; HAYES was nearly along the side-walk when we went up to him; I saw no pistol and picked up no pistol; nothing was said inside of the car beyond the conversation about taking him to the station-house.

Louis Demar—Heard the report of a pistol on the night HAYES was shot; heard a voice cry, "I am shot; stop that man;" I ran off to stop the man; I met the man in Sourwine's store; the man had on a dark over-coat; he put his hand behind him, and I was a little excited and jumped into the middle of the street; I was afraid he was going to shoot me; I am positive he went through the STARVE [illegible] Cross-examined: I have seen FERRY several times; I have been in the habit of seeing him frequently; I have been in the habit of seeing him frequently; I have been in the habit of seeing him frequently